

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS
FIVE CENTS AT NEWS STANDS

Copyright 1920 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1920

Fourteen
Pages

VOL. XII, NO. 197

GOVERNMENT USE OF EXPERIMENTAL COAL MINES URGED

Union Official Asks Investigators
to Indorse Ferry Plan, so
That the Public May Learn
What It Costs to Mine Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—That the government can and should acquire and operate experimental coal mines is contended by Thomas Kennedy, president of District No. 7, United Mine Workers of America, in a statement laid before the anthracite coal commission in Scranton, Pennsylvania, yesterday.

Instead of putting this forward as a bold or radical scheme, Mr. Kennedy finds an analogy and precedent in the operation of experimental farms and the building of experimental roads by the Department of Agriculture. Such action by the government, he declares, would let the public know the basic facts about mining management, equipment and profits. This is known as the "Ferry plan," taking its name from Neal Ferry, named by President Wilson to represent the miners on the anthracite coal commission, who first proposed it at the recent tri-district convention of anthracite miners held at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

Commission's Indorsement Sought

That convention approved and advocated the plan and the anthracite coal commission is now asked to incorporate in its decision in its present case a recommendation to President Wilson that the government go into the coal mining business. Lest the operators fear this would mean a step toward the nationalization of all mines, Mr. Kennedy said he believed the adoption of the plan would be the best insurance against nationalization, if the operators cooperated in the experiment and profited by the lessons learned therefrom. His statement to the commission was in part as follows:

"The controversy in this case as to the character of evidence properly to be laid before the commission and as to the reliability of data and statistics submitted by either side impels me to call the commission's attention to the Ferry plan for governmental acquisition and operation of experimental mines and to urge that the commission incorporate in its decision a recommendation to the President of the United States that the government adopt and carry out the Ferry plan."

The time has come when the public must know the exact truth about the basic facts of mining—management, equipment, costs and profits—if we are to hope for stability in the industry and a square deal for the mine workers and the consumers of coal.

Official Figures Vary

After 30 years of investigations the government itself does not know the first thing about mining—the cost of getting out one ton of coal. Mr. Ferry showed that official figures varied from \$1.25 to \$7.80 a ton, and he gave in detail the basis of his own calculations as a practical mine, that the miner gets 69 cents for each ton he mines. When this coal sells at \$12.75 a ton, or even as high as \$14.50, both miners and consumers justly become suspicious of the whole industry, and accordingly he suggested that the government should take over four anthracite mines and one coal washery in order that a practical experiment can be conducted to ascertain the exact costs of producing and marketing a ton of coal in small, medium and large veins. I add to that the suggestion that a like experiment be made in the bituminous coal industry. Both the United Mine Workers of America and the operators should be represented in the management of such experimental mines, but absolute control should lie in the government, so that there could be no question as to the impartiality and reliability of the results reported from time to time.

The Ferry plan would cost the government nothing, for the money invested would be returned to the treasury in profits on coal produced and marketed."

LIBERAL VICTORY CONFIRMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)

The elections to the Danish lower house which were necessitated on account of alterations to the constitutional law in connection with the reunion of Schleswig to Denmark, have confirmed the victory gained by the Liberals and Conservatives over the radical parties in April last. The Liberals and Conservatives secured 81 seats against the Radicals and Socialists 58. The new elections, in which the population of Schleswig will participate will take place on July 13.

AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The conference at Genoa adopted by 65 votes against 5, a proposal for an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week aboard vessels. The British delegate declared that the reform could not be adopted immediately in England, because it would lead to a slowing down in shipbuilding.

NONPARTISAN LEAD TO BE CONTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—The Nonpartisan League in North Dakota, having triumphed once more in the Republican primary of June 30, faces still another fight in the fall election to retain its hold on the reins of government in the State.

The forces opposed to the league will not cease their battle, and the result will be an unusually complex situation in the fall election. The fact that the majority of Gov. Lynn J. Frazier for the Republican nomination, over William Lanzier, the independent Republican candidate, is not so large as the Democratic vote cast in the primary adds to the determination of the anti-league forces to wage a vigorous battle in the fall.

NEW OUTBREAK IN MEXICO REPORTED

State of Chiapas Said to Be in
Open Rebellion—Officers Im-
prisoned on Charge of Plotting
Against the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—State Department advises from the United States Embassy at Mexico City told of new outbreaks against the de facto government of Mexico, the reports asserting that Gen. Francisco J. Mugica, who was defeated for governor in the State of Michoacan, had rebelled, and that the State of Chiapas was in open rebellion.

It was also said that a number of officers formerly on the staff of Gen. Pablo Gonzales were in prison on the charge of plotting against the present government.

Partisans of General Gonzales have figured prominently in the news of late. General Gonzales himself is supposed to be in or near Monterrey, near which city several revolts have recently been reported, one of them led by his nephew, Gen. Ricardo Gonzales.

The defection of Pablo Gonzales was the immediate cause of the fall of Venustiano Carranza, and the de facto government some weeks ago made it known that he would probably be offered some honorary post that would take him out of the country. This position now appears to be that of Ambassador to France, but General Gonzales has not said that he would accept.

A Gonzales appointed as Governor of Coahuila was jailed recently, the charge against him not being given.

General Gonzales, who has the doubtful distinction of having never won a battle, is considered a politician rather than a military man, and though he is connected, in unconfirmed rumors, with several outbreaks of recent date, it is not expected he will openly oppose the de facto government, so long, at least, as it can cope with the situation.

The view of representatives here of the de facto government is that the revolting generals, five of whom are now said to be in the field, are disgruntled because opportunities for graft are fewer under the new régime than under that of Mr. Carranza. They give the same explanation of the reported filibustering expedition of some 800 Carranzistas, said to be organizing somewhere in Texas for the purpose of receiving some of their past perquisites.

At the State Department yesterday it was said the protest of Miss Julia Carranza has been addressed to an individual in the department, and had not yet officially been brought to the department's attention.

Oil Rights in Mexico

Decree to Be Issued Soon by the
Provisional President

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, which nationalizes petroleum deposits, will be sustained theoretically, but all decrees issued by former President Carranza prejudicing prior rights to petroleum owners will be abrogated by a presidential decree to be issued soon.

Adolfo de la Huerta, provisional President, made this statement while conversing with foreign correspondents here on Thursday night.

Oil men will be given the right to preempt petroleum claims within five years, but, once preemption is made, they will have an indefinite time within which to drill, the provisional President said. He made it clear that these were his present views, which might possibly be changed after conferring with the Secretary of Industry. Commerce and Labor and after hearing lawyers for oil interests and their own attorneys in joint debate on the subject.

Discussing a Washington dispatch of July 7, which stated that petroleum interests were dealing with the same sub-officials who attempted to confiscate property under the Carranza régime, the provisional President declared that the government would accept the opinions of these sub-officials when they were within the law, but would not allow former Carranza officials, nor new incumbents, to influence his action illegally.

CRITICAL STATE OF THE POLISH FORCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

Line Broken by General Budenny's Cavalry and Army
Pushed Back Beyond Original Line of the Spring Offensive

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — The situation of the Polish Army is becoming increasingly serious, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by a high military authority on Friday. Last week it was holding practically the identical line from which the spring offensive was begun. The line, however, was forced by General Budenny's cavalry on either side of the Novograd-Volensk units of this corps penetrating as far west as Kortes.

The Bolsheviks, following up closely, have occupied Shepetovka Junction and also Rovno, where they claim to have taken 1000 prisoners, two armored trains, two tanks, two heavy guns and other matériel.

An inquiry in Polish quarters, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed on Friday that, despite reports to the contrary, the Polish retreat has in no way developed into a rout, but is being carried out in a methodical and orderly manner. In most cases hours have elapsed between the Polish forces leaving a situation or town and the enemy arriving, a case in point being the evacuation of Rovno, when it was not till 16 hours after the last Polish soldiers had left that the enemy cavalry entered the town, thereby enabling the retreating army to gain possession of the bulk of the ammunition and stores.

Official Polish circles frankly admitted to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that two armored trains fell into the enemy's hands, but very little foodstuffs or ammunition.

The crops that, of necessity, were left behind, were destroyed as far as possible and the stores of grain hidden. Thus along the whole front the Bolsheviks have obtained little in the way of food. The object of the retirement along the whole front is to shorten and straighten their lines.

60-Mile Retreat

In the center, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, the retreat will be a depth of about 60 miles, and will involve the abandonment of Minsk, and the line which the Poles are about to take up starts in the north from the River Dvina, east of Dvinsk, which is held by the Letts, thence southwest and south in order to protect the lateral railway Dvinsk-Vilna-Baranovitchi; from there west to Kovel on the Warsaw-Kiev railway, going on to the River Zbruch, which marks the boundary between Podolia and Eastern Galicia.

Peasants and students are flocking to the colors, all distinction of class and political party being swamped in the intense desire to save the country. Even the Socialists, who, till recently, were against the war, have now joined hands with their former political opponents in the universal determination to rid the country of the enemy. General Haller, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, is organizing a volunteer force. His well-known ability was fully demonstrated whilst in command of the Polish forces in France.

In South Russia the situation on General Wrangel's right flank is obscure, but at one time his troops occupied Nogaisk, and are still east of Berdiansk.

Bolshevist Generals Disturbed

The Bolsheviks now claim to have retaken Nogaisk. General Wrangel's offensive has considerably disturbed the Bolshevik higher command, which has been compelled to divert against him reinforcements intended for the Polish front.

The situation in Georgia has undergone little change. The British troops are evacuating Batum with the intention of handing the town over to Georgia. A Bolshevik mission of 70 under Mr. Kyrov, arrived at Tiflis on June 20.

The Georgian Government has protested vainly at the size of the mission, but more members continue to arrive. Both the Georgian Government and the people appear to be opposed to the government in the course which they have taken."

R. S. Gwynne said that Mr. Churchill's error of judgment in Galipoli resulted in disaster, while General Dyer's error of judgment, according to the report of the commission, was at any rate successful. As for Mr. Montagu, he had misinformed the House and had repeated things which were not true, his sympathies being with those who were opposed to law and order in India. No one ought to know better than the Secretary of State for India that the man who was more responsible for these disturbances than any one else in India was Mahatma Gandhi. The Hunter commission's reports proved that Mr. Gandhi had started on foot this passive resistance movement, which led to the riots and disturbances.

Mrs. Besant had said people who committed arson and assaulted women did so with the name of Mr. Gandhi upon their lips. Posters had been displayed urging people to enlist in Mr. Gandhi's army and to leave off dealings with Englishmen. In face of these facts Mr. Montagu speaks of Mr. Gandhi as a great and distinguished Indian, and Mr. Gandhi is still as large free to go about India still further trying to spread pernicious doctrines. "If the right honorable gentleman is Mr. Gandhi's friend, he has no right to be Secretary of State for India."

Mr. Gwynne concluded by saying that the most graceful thing Mr. Montagu could do would be to resign. The result of the vote, however, showed that the House was in favor of the action of the government in dismissing General Dyer.

Letish Help Sought

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday) — The special correspondent at Kovno

of the "Berlingske Tidende" states on Friday that on July 6 a Polish division at Dukstal sent a request to the Lithuanian forces on the other side of the demarcation lines for support in the fight against Bolshevism, and proposed that the conflict regarding the towns of Grodno and Vilna should be the subject of negotiations between the Polish and Lithuanian national assemblies.

The Poles also asked Livonia to occupy positions which they had been forced to evacuate in the Dvina district, and to collect war matériel left by the Poles. It is reported that the Letts have crossed the Dvina and are operating in the direction of Skud Zelyno.

Polish Disorganization

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—Fugitives from the Ukraine stated on Thursday that the Polish armies are becoming increasingly disorganized and even the leaders are doubtful of holding back the enemy. The Ukrainian people are attacking the Polish stragglers in revenge for the alleged Polish terrorism.

The Bolsheviks, following up closely, have occupied Shepetovka Junction and also Rovno, where they claim to have taken 1000 prisoners, two armored trains, two tanks, two heavy guns and other matériel.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRITISH DEBATE ON
THE DYER DECISION

Parliament Indorses Censure by
Army Council Upon General
Dyer for His Stern Repression
of the Riots at Amritsar, India

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday) — The government's policy regarding the dismissal of Gen. R. E. H. Dyer from all further employment on account of his action at the Amritsar riots in India was upheld in the House of Commons on Thursday night, after a long debate, by a majority of 201 against the resolution to reduce the vote for a contribution toward the cost of the department of the Secretary of State for India.

Edwin S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, said that the whole matter turned upon the question of whether the doctrine of terrorism was to be applied to the Government of India. If that were agreed to, everything that General Dyer did would be justified. "Once you are entitled to have regard neither to the intentions nor to the conduct of a particular gathering, but to shoot and to go on shooting with all the horrors that were involved, in order to teach somebody else a lesson, you are embarking upon terrorism to which there is no end."

He stated that there were 37 instances of firing during the terrible disturbances of last year in India, and the government had approved of 36 cases, and only censured one case. Mr. Montagu continued: "However good the motive, I believe that it infringed the idea which our Indian Empire has been built upon."

Speaking of the alternative to terrorism, which the House of Commons had supported until this day, he said: "It is up to us to put the coping stone on the glorious work which England has accomplished in India by leading India to complete free partnership in the British Commonwealth; to say to India: 'We hold British lives sacred but we hold Indian lives sacred, too.'

Sir Edward Carson made a strong plea for General Dyer, who had had 34 years' service without blemish upon his record, and stated that he had not obtained a fair trial. Officers must be upheld or they would never get officers to carry out their duties. Winston S. Churchill upheld the action of the Army Council, and explained and justified the decision of the Cabinet, and Herbert H. Asquith followed with a speech in favor of the government, concluding: "For my part, so far as I can command any authority or confidence among others in this House, it is an occasion on which I ask my honorable friends to give their hearty support to the government in the course which they have taken."

The union shop is democracy in industry," says a statement by Mr. Morrison. "The right of employees to bargain collectively, to have a voice in working conditions, is recognized. In the non-union shop, this democracy is unknown. Paternalism and autocracy are the rule. The employer is absolute. He is the sole judge of working conditions. He sets hours and wages and tells the employees they may accept same or quit their employment. If the worker quits, and suffering to his wife and children result, the employer calls this 'freedom of contract.'

"The employer dislikes the term 'non-union shop' so he refers to his plant as 'open shop.' While talking about the tyranny of the unions," Mr. Morrison asserts, "these employers attempt to conceal their own."

The United States Chamber of Commerce recently sent out for a referendum a statement on labor problems, the substance of which was a

MOVEMENT FOR THE "OPEN SHOP"

American Federation of Labor
Secretary Says the Campaign

Is Nation-Wide and Is Backed
By Many Millions of Dollars

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement charging that business men in New York City alone are financing to the extent of \$5,000,000 a campaign for forcing the "open shop" in that locality, yesterday, focused attention on what he characterized as a nationwide campaign, possibly backed by hundreds of millions of dollars, to break the organized Labor movement in the United States.

Labor men in less prominent positions have called attention previously to the activity of business interests in various parts of the country along this line. The movement appears to have originated in the Pacific northwest, notably in Seattle and Tacoma, Washington, following the general strikes in those cities last year, and to have been taken up rapidly by chambers of commerce and similar organizations, first in southern California, notably San Diego, and in cities of the southwestern states. The sponsors of the campaign allude to it as the "open shop" or "American plan."

New York "Open Shop" Campaign

Mr. Morrison asserts that enormous sums of money are being raised to fight union labor, in all parts of the country.

The "open shop" campaign in New York City is being carried on by the New York Citizens Transportation Committee and the Merchants Association. Longshoremen are on strike there for higher wages. Their present pay is 65 cents an hour, an amount insufficient, they say, to support their families. The merchants have organized an independent trucking company, under a former army expert in transportation, who is said to be enlisting former soldiers and non-union men to haul freight which union teamsters have refused

initiate condition, the realization of which would be checked and guaranteed by precise sanctions. The Allies' reply to the German proposals was then read as follows:

Allies' Reply

"On condition that Germany
(A) proceeds immediately to disarm the Einwohnerwehren and Sichheitspolizei;

"(B) publishes a proclamation demanding the immediate delivery of all arms in the hands of the civil population and decreeing effective penalties in case of contravention. In event of the powers possessed by the government under the law being insufficient for this purpose, legislative measures are to be taken without delay which will strengthen the attributes of the executive power in this domain.

"(C) takes and puts into execution immediately the whole series of measures necessary for the abolition of compulsory military service and for the organization of the German army on the basis of long term military service as provided for in the Treaty;

"(D) delivers to the Allies for destruction, and helps the Allies to destroy, all arms and military matériel she possesses in excess of that permitted by the Treaty;

"(E) assures the application of the naval clauses of the Treaty, as well as the clauses concerning aircraft, which have not yet been carried out—

"The Allies agree:

"First—To extend to October 1 the period provided for the reduction of the effectiveness of the Reichswehr to 150,000, including a maximum of 10 brigades. The Allies also agree to another postponement expiring on January 1, 1921, on which date the reduction of effectiveness to 100,000, with the exact composition and organization provided for by the Treaty must be completed.

"Second—To authorize the German Government to keep in the neutral zone until October 1 for the purpose of assisting in the collections of the arms, effectiveness, whose number will be communicated to it by the International Mission of Control.

"Third—To take all necessary measures for the prevention of contraband traffic in arms coming from occupied territories and intended for other parts of Germany.

Penalties Designated

"If at any date before January 1, 1921, the allied control commissioners in Germany find that the terms of the present arrangement are not being fully executed; for example, if by September 1 the government and the legislative measures provided for have not been taken and have not received the widest publicity, and if the destruction and delivery of material is not proceeding normally; or if on October 1 the German Army has not been reduced to 150,000, including the maximum 10 brigades, the Allies will proceed to the occupation of a further part of German territory, either the Ruhr or some region, and will only evacuate it on the day when all the conditions of the present arrangement have been wholly fulfilled."

Dr. Simons remarked that the solutions and conditions enumerated in the allied note were not being imposed without the German delegation having been called upon to discuss them. He proceeded to comment on the Allies' reply paragraph by paragraph and finally declared that the German Government would do its utmost to carry out the conditions prescribed, and if it failed to succeed it would have to submit to the consequences.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that if the conference was to continue its labors, formal acceptance of the German Government must be officially confirmed. Dr. Simons then announced that he would communicate the German Government's reply tomorrow morning, at the same time as its reply to the naval and aircraft questions."

French Approval of Spa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Germans postponed the critical time at Spa to the last possible moment, even keeping the allied delegates waiting a few minutes in the morning before they promised to accept the terms. General von Seetzen read a long statement, endeavoring to prove the danger demobilization would be to Germany's internal safety. Germany said that the Versailles Treaty did not give the Allies authority to occupy the Ruhrl coal fields in case of non-compliance on their part.

The German decision to accept the terms was taken last night by 5 votes to 2. It is rumored today that Mr. Fehrenbach, Mr. Gessler, and General von Seetzen intend to resign, thus following the example of the chief delegate who signed the Treaty. The success of the allied methods is considered here a full justification of theory, always maintained by the French, that only firmness has any effect on the Germans.

It remains to be seen whether the same attitude could be maintained on the three remaining points of the program (one) coal, (two) punishment of war criminals, (three) compensation. As the Germans expected to fight hard on these points and as the first took five days to settle, it is doubtful whether a complete arrangement will be reached at Spa. The details probably have been referred to the committee's experts, preliminary to another conference.

WHEAT EXPORTATION LIMITED

Buenos Aires, Argentina — Further exports of wheat from Argentina are limited to 500,000 tons, according to a decree issued by President Irigoyen. This, with the 900,000 tons exported since the wheat super-tax law was enacted on June 10, brings the total to 1,400,000 tons, which the government considers exhausts the balance above domestic needs available for export.

GREEK OBJECTIVES IN NEW CAMPAIGNS

When Important Railway Junctions Are Reached Turks Will Be Cut off From Baghdad, Smyrna and Constantinople

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

At the conference of Hythe, Eleutherios Venizelos obtained the consent of the Allies to advance against the forces of the Turkish Nationalists under Mustapha Kemal.

On June 22, a Greek army of about 60,000 men advanced in two directions on the railroad lines from Smyrna. One army moved east of Smyrna from Sart, the ancient Sardis, took Saiki and reached Ala-Shehr, or ancient Philadelphia. The other army dashed northward from Smyrna from Magnesia to Ah-Hissar to Kirkagach, to Soma, to Kiresen and to Balikesir where it met the Serres division which was landed at the port of Panderma, or Panormos, on the Sea of Marmora.

The Greek objectives are the towns

shall no longer be molested by Turkish assassins.

Ethnic Character Little Known

Perhaps this program will be denounced by many American citizens as a program of Pan-Hellenic imperialism. So little does the average citizen, not only in America but even in England, know about Asia Minor and the ethnic character of that country, that a brief description of the country over which the Greeks are advancing may be not only of interest but also of advantage.

It was only in 1918 that the world began to take interest in Asia Minor. At the conference of Hythe, Eleutherios Venizelos obtained the consent of the Allies to advance against the forces of the Turkish Nationalists under Mustapha Kemal.

It is impossible in a brief study to go into a detailed examination of the comparative populations of Greeks and Turks. The most that can be accomplished in this study is to follow the advance of the Greek forces from Smyrna into the interior, a depth of 165 miles. Let one see the towns and districts they cover, and let one draw his own conclusions.

half of the population. Samsoun, the greatest trade center of the north coast, with an export business of about 40,000,000 francs, has even a larger proportion of Greeks.

One now comes to the Asiatic shores of the Sea of Marmora. Here there is Panderma, or Panormos, on the Peninsula of Cyzicus, the chief place of export for the sheep of Asia Minor and the terminus of the railroad from Smyrna. Its population is 12,000, out of which 2000 are Greeks. Artaki is a purely Greek town of 7500 inhabitants. In the southeast corner of the Sea of Marmora are situated Mudania and Gemlik. Mudania, the ancient Apamea, is the point of departure of the railroad to Brusa, having 4000 Greeks and 2000 Turkish inhabitants. Gemlik, the ancient Kios, a purely Greek town of 6000 inhabitants, is well known as a chromium-ore exporting town. Finally, in the deep bay of Ismid are Karamassal (the ancient Progenitus) and Gebze (the Byzantine Dakibyza). Both are capitals of districts in which the Greek populations surpass the Turkish. Then there is Ismid (the ancient Nicomedia), with a population of 20,000, of which 6000 are Greeks. A German scholar and traveler, Dr. Karl Dieterich, in his work, "Hellenism in Asia Minor," 1916, writes:

Second Sphere of Influence

"The region which has been occupied by the Greeks in its chief centers is, in general, bounded by a line which may be drawn from Ismid in the north past Eskisehir, Afun-Karahissar, and Isharta to Adana. All that lies between this line and the west coast may be regarded as within the Greek sphere. There is a second sphere of Greek influence beyond those lines into the interior where Hellenization is pushed forward very actively."

Let one now follow the Greek army as it advances into the interior between Smyrna and Eskisehir and Afun-Karahissar, along the railroad lines from Smyrna to the last two mentioned towns.

Southeast of Panderma, on the railroad line, is Michalitch, with 7000 Greeks out of a total population of 8000; Kirmasti, with 1200 Greeks out of 4800; Balikesser, with 1300 Greeks out of 60,000; Soma, with 2000 out of 6000; Kirkagach, with 200 out of 18,000; Manissa, with 11,000 out of 35,000, and Smyrna, with 150,000 out of 250,000.

On the line Smyrna-Afun-Karahissar are: Alashehr with 4500 Greeks out of 22,000; Odemish with 3000 out of 7000; Menemen with 3000 out of 10,000; Bergama with 5500 out of 14,500; Soka with 4000 out of 12,000; and Ushak with 1500 out of 12,500.

On the line between Eskisehir and Afun-Karahissar there is Kutaia with 4000 Greeks out of 12,000 population. In Brusa there are 6000 Greeks out of 80,000 population.

Territory Not Foreign

It is seen, then, that although the Greek army is advancing far out of the boundaries of the Sandjak of Smyrna, awarded to her by the Peace Conference, the Greeks are not marching into foreign territory. The great railroad centers on the line of advance of the Greeks were once great centers of Hellenism. In spite of Turkish oppression of nearly 500 years, the Greeks have persisted in clinging to those cities. Everywhere the Greeks will, therefore, be met by large bodies of their own race who will welcome them as protectors and liberators.

The advance of the Greeks into the heart of Anatolia revives in the minds of students of the history of ancient Hellas and of Byzantine Greece the story of classic culture and Christian Greek civilization which made Asia Minor a land of light and inspiration.

CONCILIATION SOUGHT IN COAL DISTURBANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Department of Labor has sent three conciliators to the coal fields of West Virginia, where labor disturbances of menacing proportions are impending. Although these men have been in the field several days now no word has been received from them as yet.

Armed clashes have been reported from the fields as late as on Wednesday, but fighting appears to have been suspended for a time. Persons familiar with the situation in Mingo, McDowell and Logan counties assert that the only order maintained in many places is that enforced by armed men hired by the coal companies, who have the positions of the legal authorities.

Labor men charge that wholesale arrests are being made in McDowell County of union members among the miners, who are held in the county jail, their families meanwhile having been evicted from company quarters.

Miners who sheltered the families of union men are said to have been "disciplined." Secret agents of the mine operators are said to have learned the personnel of the union locals.

Many union men were discharged before the arrests began, it is declared.

VERMONT GETS GIFT OF ESTATE

LYNDONVILLE, Vermont — Mrs. Theodore N. Vail has deeded her residence here to the state of Vermont.

Mr. Vail gave the grounds on which the house is located to the state, which is using them for agricultural purposes.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE CAPITAL

ATLANTA, Georgia—The Georgia Senate has passed a resolution providing for submission to voters of the state on September 8 of a proposal to change the capital from Atlanta to Macon. The resolution now goes to the House.

RESIGNATIONS FROM CANADIAN CABINET

N. W. Rowell and Martin Burrell Do Not Seek Reappointment to Meighen Ministry—By-Election Problem Arises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — The Borden Cabinet assembled at the round-table of the council for the last time yesterday. Today it will cease to exist.

The formal resignation of Sir Robert Borden, its head, will go into effect, and the Hon. Arthur Meighen, the new Premier-elect, will undertake the formation of a new Cabinet. Simultaneously with the resignation of Sir Robert will occur the resignation of all of his colleagues.

considered absolutely safe for the purpose of electing such men. There is much excellent Cabinet material among present members, but the main qualification today is ability to win a by-election, and Liberal, Labor or Farmers are ever ready to oppose. By-elections of the past year or so have depopulated the government ranks and added to those of the Agrarians and Liberals.

The By-Election Bogie

Sir Henry Drayton and the Hon. Dr. Tolmie succeeded in making the defeat of the new cabinet ministers would be a severe blow to the prestige of the new government and its leader.

It would be at the present time a very real desire on the part of American business men to cooperate with those of Paraguay in the development of the splendid possibilities of that country.

Dr. Gondra spoke of the views of President Wilson on the aims of the war and continued in part:

"Never in history has there been so great a hope that an opportunity will soon come to do away with the abuses and retrieve the errors of the past and to fortify and enlarge all that has proved itself of lasting value in the old structure of international policy. This will be true not only of the relations of those nations which have taken part in the world's battle for the survival of principle, but it will also affect in a great measure those who have not been directly involved, and in this way we may look forward with confidence to a strengthening of the peculiar bonds of common aspirations which unite the peoples of the American continent."

MR. COX BESIEGED ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

DAYTON, Ohio—The prohibition issue is fast coming to the forefront in the preliminary plans for the campaign of Gov. James M. Cox, Democratic presidential nominee.

Dry factions of the party, it is apparent from telegrams now being received by the Ohio Governor, are bent upon forcing him to declare for the present prohibition laws. Anti-prohibition forces have started a counteroffensive, thus making Mr. Cox a storm center.

Mr. Cox expects to send a reply to the demand of Richmond P. Hobson and the Anti-Saloon League that he declare opposition to any change in the Volstead law. According to his friends, Mr. Cox will state he proposes to enforce the Volstead law as long as it is on the statute books and that any change in its terms can come only through Congress.

RAILROAD OWNERS SAID TO HAVE FAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—W. B. Colver of the Federal Trade Commission told the National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers here that, so far as meeting the country's seasonal and sectional needs was concerned, independent operation of the railroads had broken down within three months after the government returned the carriers.

Mr. Colver would like to see the \$200,000,000 which the government may advance to the roads for rolling stock allotted by the government to meet seasonal and sectional needs to the greatest advantage.

The President was said to be considering the place of meeting and the proper method of making the call, which was expected to be issued soon.

Wanamaker's

What Has Been Accomplished?

Many have asked.

And we reply: much.

Just how much, time will tell.

We have purchased thousands of dollars worth of new merchandise at lower prices than were quoted three months ago.

We hope to keep on.

If so, our campaign, which began on May 3rd, will not have been in vain.

And those who shared in the 20 per cent. deduction during May and June have already gained something worth while.

We're trying—consistently, whole-heartedly, thoroughly.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York





"I will say a few words of random. And do you listen at random?"

At Random, Very Much So

One is often tempted to speculate just how much the reading and semi-reading public of today would read pamphlets written in the manner and form of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This is by no means merely a literary question, but rather brings one to determining much greater questions, such as the "public taste," the public intelligence, the public abundance or lack of education, and you may assure yourself, reader, that these trifling matters cannot be thoroughly determined in the crib and cabin of 1200 words, however lapidary these may be. A faithful and delighted audience may doubt what I say, but consider, pray, the preliminaries that must be attacked before we come down to this minute of today and say right out whether we really think that the Englishman and the American of today could or would read the pamphlets that the public of a bygone day "eagerly devoured." I have put this trademark in quotation marks because it is a blameless, fairly expressive and thoroughly banal conjunction of words and I am willing to have it understood that my originality does not reach such sparkling depths. It is, I believe, what the smartest literary people call a "cliché" and "cliché," too, is a trade term in the full enjoyment of which I would not disturb the most rancorous handler of our noble English language.

This, however, is not sticking to the point, although I cannot see why we that write at random should be expected to do anything but think at random and wobble and slip about from one subject to another. As a matter of fact I intend to go very much at random today, for once in a while it is a great refreshment, though the method would never do for a dictionary or a work on constitutional laws, poorly as these last are generally written. Nevertheless, and just to preserve a decent respect for appearances, let us not forget, dear gentle reader, that we began with some reference to pamphlets and the public taste and certain preliminaries to be attacked in connection therewith.

Seventeenth Century Pamphlets

In the first place, the middle of the seventeenth century, of course, infringes close upon the latter end of it, and so the diligent inquirer would be bound to cast his eye over the Thommason collection, of tracts and broadsides, and as it numbers some 22,000 pieces the collection ought to furnish calm occupation for the long summer afternoons. The Fourth of July having banged its way into the past. Then, too, this inquirer would be bound to read the "Aeopagita" and, going forward nearly a generation, read "Absalom and Achitophel," for example. You will note that this was read voraciously when it was published, that many of its lines are imbedded today in the English tongue and that authorities whose taste and judgment none can gainsay assure us that this is "the triumph of genius as distinguished from mere talent, for the verdict of those whom it delighted, as actors and spectators in the world which it mirrors, has been corroborated by the judgment of those to whom what is local and ephemeral in it has long ceased to be of interest."

Now, the point of all this is not the development of English rhetorical poetry, that is to say we are not discussing a question of literature or an "academic" question, if that like you better, but the capacity of a certain public to think of political events in a certain way, and to understand their treatment after a manner that of necessity made demands on their knowledge and willingness to think. The same of the "Aeopagita" and many less noble but sound and massive pieces of public argument. To dismiss such productions as past and gone, or to bespatter them with the word "highbrow," is nonsense, because they were read and used when they appeared, their style in many cases is much superior to what we have today, yet wonderfully modern, and above all they were not the amusement of the few by any means.

If the capacity of the people to understand and to take pleasure in writings about the living issues of the day be not one of profound and vital political and moral importance, then I do not know what is of importance.

The Germans are by no means afraid of pamphlets, only with them they are of course "colossal" and take the form of books, large books with maps and indexes and all the other solidities to which a grateful world has grown accustomed. One of the latest pamphleteers is Gen. Oberst von Hausen, a Saxon, but not like Cedric. He tells about Dinant among other things, but I shall not go into that—the editor would not be able to give his attention to other matter if I did. The book has not been translated, so I take the reviewer's word for it that it is "a soldierly narrative." I have often wondered what a soldierly narrative is, and to this day I picture a man in a tight uniform sitting at a bare table on a mighty hard chair; his shoulders are square, the abdomen compressed, and his thumbs would like

to be on the seams of his trousers, but cannot, for now he is engaged in a "soldierly narrative"; his collar is of course high and tight, and personally I should prefer close-cropped hair; the upper half of his body inclines at an angle of 45 degrees toward the table and he raps with stiff fingers the keyboard of a disciplined and impersonal typewriter. He uses a vocabulary that is the last word in dryness and a grammar that he has been ordered to believe and does believe to be correct. Leave him alone and he'll come home to the parade ground dragging his soldierly narrative behind him.

So you see that what between Achitophel and Gen. Oberst von Hausen and other subjects or topics or whatever a professor of English would tell me that I ought to call them, what between all these things you and I have nothing determined as to the subject of this random paper; is there today any public to read pamphlets? At least let us say, pamphlets or no pamphlets, individuals must think and judge for themselves and not wait until another has given them the day's instruction.

THE HISTORY OF SPA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The famous resort of the Belgians, which has given its name to many fashionable watering places in England and on the Continent, comes into prominence again with the reassembling of the delegates who are now making a determined effort to bring the Treaty of Peace to definite operation.

As a resort Spa ranks with Vichy, Baden-Baden and Ems. It is fortunate in its surroundings. Visitors are delighted by the shady walks and the magnificent scenery, and since the sixteenth century many world-famous people have traveled its streets and lanes. The names of Peter the Great, Charles II and the Duke of Wellington are interwoven with its history.

Spa, however, has had many rude shocks, and experienced changing fortunes. It suffered sadly during the French Revolution. Twenty years later it was almost entirely burned down. Now it emerges from the war-swept years and begins to recover from the German occupation and the attacks from the air which centered there as a result of the prolonged visit of the Kaiser and his chief of staff.

The present conference meets at the villa "La Fraineuse," a magnificent estate of Auguste Peltzer-Graux, formerly burgomaster of Spa, who is accustomed to spend the summer here with his family. The villa is in the style of Louis XVI and is surrounded by a wide park, commanding a fine view of the countryside, with its green and quiet valleys.

The full assembly of the conference will be in the banquet hall, on the ground floor of the villa, a room of exquisite architecture, with walls of colored marble, a setting worthy of the occasion.

Whether the delegates have been quartered with a view to historic fitness it is hard to say, but they are scarcely likely to escape the significance of past events which transpired in their lodgings.

Within the walls of the hotel "Britannique," where the French delegates are housed, were enacted most spectacular scenes. Here the plenary session of the German headquarters were held. Here the "Lord of War" abdicated. Here the Crown Prince declared, perhaps with more force than sincerity, that he renounced forever all aspirations to the throne of Germany.

The Belgian delegates are at "Neubois," the home of Senator Peltzer de Clermont, occupied in 1918 by the ex-Kaiser at the time that he put his last hope in Ludendorff's offensive.

The British delegates are enjoying the hospitality of Baron Jean de Grawez, brother of the burgomaster of Spa. The Italians are at "Noveze-Farm" close to "La Fraineuse," while the Japanese are at "Vieux Viveze," the estate of Georges Peltzer de Rossius. As for the German delegates they are lodged at the Hotel d'Annette et Lubru, up on the mountain.

It is probable that the delegates living in such luxurious surroundings will venture at some time or other to the caverns where the enemy planned his warfare. If they make such a visit, they cannot come away without bringing back an impression which may influence their decisions. Because, like houses in the movies, these villas have their secrets. They possess caverns where the Kaiser and his faithful Hindenburg took shelter, when allied aviators rained down their bombs; shuttered redoubts reinforced by enormous layers of concrete capable of withstanding the most powerful explosives.

Hindenburg's bomb-proof headquarters is an interesting example of German efficiency. A steel door, similar to the door of a safe, whose bolts are operated by a long lever, opens on a flight of stairs leading to the shelter. It is not a very large dug-out, being about two and three-quarter meters square, but the vault is made of massive bracing of corrugated iron, surrounded by a solid block of concrete. To this refuge the famous Hindenburg descended, and from it issued his orders for the front, shrouded in inviolable mystery. Here he passed much of his time, while two sentinels and all this thickness of steel and concrete around him! Here was his camp bed, his armchair, his papers on a little desk, his telephone, and in the next room a table for messages from the front.

The commission of restoration has taken possession of the furniture found in the cellar. On the wall, however, still remains the intricate system of telephones through which the general issued his orders over an indefinite distance, and almost anonymously gave the signal for battle.

THE MELOMIMES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A significant theater development unfolded itself last May in the opening of the "Melomimes" in Greenwich Village, New York City. One refrains from saying new or important because nothing is new in the theater and developments are not important until developed.

That the orthodox, three-dollar-a-seat-theater we love and cherish rose from a sort of Elizabethan bear-pit or inn-yard no one will deny. This was but a locality wherein strolling players, jugglers, acrobats and charlatans could amuse the people and earn a doubtful living. It is patent that such an artificial, custom-bound thing as the modern theater never rose unaided from an unconventional, itinerant band of players. Even time could not compass this. It takes organization—something standardized, to develop a machine. The patter and wit of the medieval quack, the sketchy plot and interpolated songs of the strolling players, the antics and grotesque costume of the jugglers all smack of the dramatic but are forever spasmodic, peripetic, unorthodox. Our real theater is the very opposite—continuous, rooted and orthodox.

Without the restlessness, insou-

cious of history, the Commedia del Arte, the rise of the Harlequinade and perhaps too of the Medicine shows, have developed true to type. They are, in fact, a purer example of the real Commedia del Arte than any others that have come to the writer's attention. Like the Italian troupe at the court of Charles IX and Henry III, they represent all the arts and do all their own composition as well as painting and staging. Their ideas too are drawn from folk tale and legend and their opening bill so closely resembled the typical Italian play of 1575 that it might have been taken from one of the contemporary accounts, had the theater been academically planned.

The Program

The first number on the program, an oriental pantomime of the gods, "Exotique," was full of a post-Crusades medievalism. "Pierrette of the Moon" was a pure French Pierrot play, the slight string of its plot drawn taut and vibrant with romanticism. Most interesting of all was the number entitled "Folk Tale," which had the real satiric treatment of the Commedia. Its theme came from an old Flemish story, but its characters, the soldier, farmer's wife, beadle-lover and husband are the fresh personals, Harlequin, Columbine, Pierrot,

SHOVELS REVEAL OLD LONDON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Excavation is now under way for the largest structure in ground area in London and probably the tallest in Great Britain. Four steam shovels from Ohio are biting away at this vacant Strand "island" created in 1900 when Kingsway and the crescent street named Aldwych were cut through.

"That's the stuff to give 'em," says London, leaning over the railings and watching at the hungry steam shovels. "Aye," admits the foreman of the gang, "but we couldn't use them before the war. Could get good strapping navvies then at six, eight, tenpence an hour—and they worked, mind. Now a navvy gets his 2s. 6d. an hour, and he's so busy thinking about the stock market and the races, that he can't toss his shovel as in the good old days."

"Like to see these big motor lorries hauling out the dirt and bricks," smiles London again and winks. "Aye," answers the foreman just as promptly. "They may look a little brighter than our old one-horse carts, but give me the carts, say I. Of course, this is an American job and they want top speed and they'll pay the extra. Nobody's grumbling, but these Americans forget we pay three shillings a gallon for petrol. One-horse carts in England are much cheaper."

Among the Londoners watching the deepening hole are a great many antiquarians who always flock to every digging operation in what was old London. There is vast interest in the site for the excavation is to be the deepest and widest in London history, and it will go down through several strata of London centuries. For instance, what they call the "eighteenth century rubbish level" has already been reached. The girders and foundations of the old Olympic Theater, supporting the first revolving stage in the world, have already been uncovered.

Expect Roman Remains

And the steam shovels have bitten into the crumbled remains of Craven Head Tavern, a famous old hostelry, where P. T. Barnum discovered Robert Hales, the "Norfolk Giant," in 1848 and carried him away from his chores as tavern menial to be exhibited in America at a fancy salary. Late Barnum brought Hales back to London on tour, where his nine-foot stature so impressed Queen Victoria that she presented him with a watch (key-winder) and chain.

Before the steam shovels started to work, the Aldwych island was a sort of low mound, with its accumulated ruins, that set up above the level of the busy Strand and Kingsway. In the most faraway times the Fifth Avenue of Roman London lay along here and a Roman villa is believed to be awaiting the steam shovels at a lower level. Directly across the Strand, in a little lane in the old Savoy Place area, is a marble Roman bath belonging to the lost villa. The bath is referred to in every London guide book. It is open to visitors every Saturday morning between 11 and 12. Still fed by a spring, it is used daily by the owner of the building in the deep cellar of which it is located.

But before they get to the Roman villa—and perhaps to its pottery and beaten silver—the steam shovel will have launched on the ruins of the old Wych Street home of Nell Gwynne. Wych Street became the giddy corner of old London. It was a rendezvous for fashionable men and women of the period, and it was supposed to have been the original Bohemia outside of Bohemia.

The present Earl of Craven built his big town house in the midst of this neighborhood of folly. The excavators have already reached the foundations of Craven House and have drilled preparatory to blasting.

We come higher up as the history becomes modern. Reformers had got hold of the Via de Aldwych. It was cut up into short streets, one of them known as Wych Street, which became a ragged rooming-house block, with Chinese laundries in every ground floor, until it, too, and all memories of the past were wiped out in 1900, when every building in all the neighborhood was leveled and all the little

streets blotted out to make room for the spacious Kingsway and the great Aldwych crescent.

This crescent bounds a semicircular island, whose tip-ends are separated from it by short streets. One tip-end is occupied by the Gaiety Theater, and the other by the government buildings of the Commonwealth of Australia. The huge building erected by an American firm will occupy the main island, the center front facing Kingsway on the north; and on the south the beautiful little church of St. Mary le Strand (1717) which has its own tiny island in the center of the Strand. Great care is being taken by the American architects not to squeeze the beauty out of the little church by their towering structure.

Budding Code in Question

The foundation of the building will carry a weight of 18 stories, a height of 240 feet. This is contrary to London building laws at this time, so that the announced height has been given as nine stories or 120 feet. It is a curious fact that the plans for the building have not yet been drawn although they are in process, of course.

It is known for certain that the Mayflower was a ship of 180 tons, sailed from Plymouth in 1620, and was broken up in 1624. It is known that Aldeburgh had (as probably had every place on the East Coast with any shipping) Mayflowers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and three which have been mentioned were of 134, 139, and 160 tons respectively, and are found in the records at the Moot hall to be sailing after the celebrated Mayflower was broken up, and two of them are mentioned as late as 1661. I think this quite disposes of these three. As to the Mayflower being built at Aldeburgh, this is impossible—no mention of shipbuilders occurs in any of the Chamberlains' account books from the early days of Elizabeth, and we have mention of only one shipwright amongst the "artificers" paying the customary "duty" or "charge" to the Corporation about this time. Moreover, we have a letter from the Duke of Buckingham, dated from Ipswich, October 29, 1625, and addressed to the bailiffs desiring that the Rainbow, which had 14 pieces of ordnance on board, be sent with all possible speed to Harwich for the King's service, to which the bailiffs reply that the ship is not ready for sea until repaired.

With regard to Christopher Jones and his co-partners, Robert Child and Thomas Moore, I regret it is not possible to number them amongst the alumni of Aldeburgh. I have searched the Church Register (baptisms, marriages, and burials) from 1580 to 1600, and can find no mention of them or their families. Unfortunately, our next register (1600 to nearly 1700) has been lost for many years; but I have searched in a list of Puritan marriages and burials (found amongst the Corporation documents), beginning in 1653, for any possible traces of these families, with negative results. I have also searched a valuable rate-book, 1649 (also belonging to the Corporation), containing a very interesting and practically a complete list of inhabitants at this date, but again no trace! I have continued my search for these names in the register of two or three neighboring villages that I have transcribed, but alas! no more mention of Christopher Jones and his friends than of Christopher Columbus.

I have been asked by the Mayor of Aldeburgh and others to write in answer to the paragraph contained in your issue of last week. Reports founded on supposition are worthless and mischievous, and it seems to me there is not the slightest evidence to show that the Mayflower was connected in any way with Aldeburgh. Personally, I should search in the neighborhood of Boston, Lincoln, (and very quietly).—I am, etc., ARTHUR T. WINN.

There are many brands of hosiery, but none of which we believe is so good looking, wears so long or more moderately in price than

Holeproof Hose

For Men

Cotton	\$3.00
Fine Cotton	\$3.60
Fine Lisle	\$3.90
(3 pairs in a box)	
Fine Silk	\$3.75
Heavy Silk	\$4.95
Delivery Prepaid Anywhere in New England	
SOLE BOSTON AGENTS	

TALBOT CO.

395-403 Washington St., Boston

LUCILLE Cleansing Cream

A superior article for cleansing the skin. To be used instead of soap.

Sold in two sizes.

\$.65 and \$1.50

Sent Prepaid including Postage and War Tax

Lucille Savoy

ASTOR THEATRE BUILDING

Broadway and 45th Street, N. Y. City

Lucille Cleansing Cream possesses an exquisite flavor odor and feels like the touch of a rose petal.

"Priscilla's Minuet"

(Sweetened)

Cocoa Chocolate

is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. In 1/2 lb. tins. Sent special Parcel Post delivery.

West of Mississippi River \$4.00 doz

East of Mississippi River \$3.75 doz

WM. M. FLANDERS CO.

AIR IS CLEARED FOR THIRD PARTY

National Chairman of Committee of 48 Declares Movement Has the Support of Former Progressives in Every State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Official denial of the candidacy of William Randolph Hearst and of published reports that the American Constitutional Party has been invited to convene with the Committee of Forty-Eight at the Morrison Hotel are made, by J. A. H. Hopkins, national chairman of the Committee of Forty-Eight.

"I have no authority to speak for the convention," said Mr. Hopkins, "but I can definitely state that Mr. Hearst received only five votes and tied with Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts for last place in our questionnaire on the presidential choice which was sent to our members, and I have never heard his candidacy seriously mentioned by a single member or official of the Committee of Forty-Eight. I make this statement for the purpose of setting at rest unfounded rumors which have appeared in certain Chicago newspapers within the last two days."

The Committee of Forty-Eight has no connection nor conferences, official or otherwise, with the American Constitutional Party," said Mr. Hopkins, and we have not invited its representatives to attend our convention. In fact, they are not eligible as delegates unless they also happen to be members of the Committee of Forty-Eight, and so far as I know, there is not a single instance of this kind." Mr. Hopkins also denied the claim of Walter F. Brown of Toledo, former Progressive chairman of Ohio, that Roosevelt men all over the country intended to support Harding.

"We have former Progressives on our committee in every state of the Union," said Mr. Hopkins, who was himself one of Theodore Roosevelt's chief supporters in 1912, "and such staunch supporters of the Bull Moose movement as Charles L. Hoffman of Michigan, Dorr Carroll of North Dakota, Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, and George L. Record are on the Committee of Forty-Eight Executive Committee. We are assured by correspondence from every part of the country that an overwhelming majority of those who left the Republican Party in 1912 are even more disgusted this year with the reactionary nominee and platform put over by the 'Old Guard' at the Chicago convention."

Mr. Hopkins also denied that the new party would have difficulty in placing its presidential electors on the official ballot.

"Our legal department has had this matter in hand several months," he said, "and it can be definitely stated that we will have electors in every state."

"The bosses are whistling to keep up their courage," concluded Mr. Hopkins. "They know the nominees and platform of both old parties have affronted the people and are very much afraid that a popular revolt may sweep them into the discard."

Labor Vote

Committee of 48 Sought to Begin Work on Three Planks

CHICAGO, Illinois—Adoption of a platform of three paragraphs, on which Labor, Nonpartisans, and sympathizers with the "middle-class union" plan can agree, will be the first task of the convention called by the Committee of Forty-Eight, which will begin its session here today.

The platform which will be used by the resolutions committee as a basis for its work is one adopted by the Committee of Forty-Eight last December, when it held a conference in St. Louis. It advocates public ownership of transportation facilities and certain other public utilities, taxation to force idle land into use, and the abolition of special privilege.

An effort will be made to secure endorsement of the platform by the Labor Party of the United States and the World War Veterans, both of which are holding conventions here.

"It is our hope that Labor, including farmers and other divisions of the laboring classes, will find in the new party's platform a common sense ideal which they can support wholeheartedly at the polls," said J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee of Forty-Eight, who has had charge of the organization work which resulted in the calling of the convention.

The full success of what we are trying to accomplish would include our getting the support of organized Labor sympathizers of the Single Tax, the Nonpartisan League, and the bulk of the independent voters of the country who are dissatisfied with the evasion of responsibility which the Republican and Democratic parties have revealed in their platforms.

"Our delegates from every state in the Union include representatives of these parties, who see their opportunity to form a coalition strong enough to insure defeat for both old parties next November and the election of a President and Vice-President chosen by the people themselves on a platform that undertakes nothing but the courageous meeting of issues which confront America today. We are making no attempt to solve the difficulties of the world at large, and our aims will be set forth in the platform we adopt so clearly that every citizen can understand the principles he votes to support."

Mr. Hopkins would make no forecast as to the probable nominees for President and Vice-President. He called attention to returns from a

questionnaire sent out last spring. Out of 2100 replies received, Senator R. M. LaFollette had the greatest number of first choices for President with 324; Herbert Hoover had 191, Eugene V. Debs 172, and Senator H. W. Johnson 157.

Efforts to secure endorsement of the committee for a plank favoring America aid toward Irish independence will be continued despite the adverse result of a mail vote, it is reported. Frank P. Walsh, who participated in the unsuccessful fight before the Republican and Democratic conventions, is bringing it to Chicago, it is said. A majority of the 30,000 persons voting recently on a referendum, which included a proposed Irish plank among other questions, registered opposition to planks submitted on foreign relations, particularly the Irish, Russian and Mexican questions. The objection by delegates to a single tax convention or Senator R. M. LaFollette as a presidential candidate may result in announcement of two presidential tickets. During the conferences here Senator LaFollette led in the poll taken by members of the Committee of Forty-Eight, but Single Taxers here for their meeting expressed strong opposition to him.

Position of Labor Party

Willing to Cooperate But Not to Abandon Its Function

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Just before leaving for the national convention of the American Labor Party which meets in Chicago, William Kohn, chairman of the New York City organization of the party, said that the nomination of conservative candidates and the adoption of meaningless, indecisive platforms by both Democrats and Republicans would hasten the growth of the Labor Party and bring nearer the time when the already disintegrating dominating parties must organize to oppose it.

"The American people," he added, "are thoroughly disillusioned with old party politics and apathetic to regulation, candidates and stable campaign promises. They are looking for intelligent, workable policies of economic reconstruction and they will turn a receptive ear to the Labor Party."

Mr. Kohn said that while the party had a friendly attitude toward the third party advocates, it would under no circumstances give up its name, change its fundamentals or abandon its function as a political expression of its affiliation with trade unions and those "brain workers" who believe that they are in the same economic position as the manual workers.

Professional Classes Welcomed

Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League of New York and candidate for United States Senator on the Labor ticket, echoed this sentiment.

"We are willing, nevertheless," she said, "to cooperate with like-minded groups whenever we can do it without compromise on essentials, and we always cordially welcome the professional classes to our membership—where they belong."

"Many educators, writers, research men and other members of the professional classes have joined the Labor Party and have put their training at its service in the same spirit of unselfishness and humility which has characterized the work of such men as Cole, Webb, Shaw and Lansbury in England. The British intellectuals have worked out the only kind of relation between their class and the trade union movement which will ever be of permanent value. They have not tried to dictate policies or assume leadership; and because of this attitude they have had opportunities for leadership deservedly thrust upon them."

Demands of Labor Expressed

Abraham Lefkowitz, organizer of the Teachers Union and president of the executive committee of the New York Labor Party, who will assist in writing the platform, believes that the platform will meet every political demand of the American Federation of Labor.

"Mr. Gompers did not succeed in setting the political demands of the Federation incorporated into either the Republican or the Democratic platform," said Mr. Lefkowitz, "but what the two old parties have refused he will find in the platform of the Labor Party. The national convention of the American Federation of Labor made Mr. Gompers follow the position on the nationalization of one basic industry. We hope that Mr. Gompers will voluntarily follow the rank and file of trade unions into the Labor Party."

The larger part of the 2500 delegates expected at the national convention of the Labor Party will come from Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and other States in which the party has the endorsement of the State Federation of Labor.

POLISH PLOT DISCOVERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—The special correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" at Kovno states that the Lithuanian Government has received a telegram announcing that Poland recognizes the de facto Lithuanian Government. Simultaneously it was announced that the Lithuanian police had discovered a widespread Polish plot, headed by a Polish officer named Waisowitch, who has lately left Kovno, where he had been in charge of an office for issuing passports to the Lithuanian districts occupied by Poland.

An armed rebellion is stated to have been organized, aiming at the overthrow of the Lithuanian Government. Documents seized include a plan for the Polish administration of Lithuania and detailed lists of persons holding leading positions. Many persons have been arrested.

The revolution was planned for the end of July.

RECOGNITION OF SOVIETS POSSIBLE

Changes in Diplomatic or Economic Situation May Lead to Revision of American Attitude—Trade Outlook Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Although the State Department in its announcement of the resumption of trade with Bolshevik Russia was careful to explain that this step by no means implied recognition of the Soviet Government, it was learned yesterday that the door to recognition is not necessarily closed.

Undoubtedly there will be little disposition to accord political recognition to a soviet state committed to Communistic theories, but changes in the diplomatic or economic situation may lead to a revision of the department's attitude. The department contends that it now seeks to show that war and the trade blockade have not injured Russia so much as the soviet rule.

More definite information obtained from the State and other government departments indicates that trade will be permitted under the arrangement outlined, despite the obstacles.

Negotiation for Locomotives

Soviet agents are reported negotiating for locomotives with Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Baldwin, Pennsylvania, who informed them that he could sell them 500 locomotives as soon as the ban on exports of railroad equipment was lifted. Information at the State Department yesterday indicated that it was not impossible that the shipment of these locomotives might be permitted. Should that occur, it would mean an abrupt reversal of policy, for it has been admitted that the danger of permitting Soviet Russia to reorganize its transport system lies in the strengthening of Russia as a military power. Russia now, beyond question, has numerically the strongest and perhaps most efficient army in the world, if its transports were equal to requirements.

Should Poland make peace there would be no armed opposition to the Soviet power except that of Japan in the east, and demobilization of the Bolshevik armies to put Russia on a peace basis would do away largely with the military menace, so that locomotive shipments might be permitted. The economic rehabilitation of Russia, after six years of continuous war, would be greatly facilitated by the acquisition of rolling stock.

Professional Classes Welcomed

The State Department on Friday made it known that the United States had received Polish bonds in return for matériel supplied to the Polish Army. This has been generally understood but not confirmed.

"The lifting of the trade embargo on Soviet Russia will make little, if any difference with trans-Pacific commerce," said Boris M. Baievskiy, chief of the Russian division of the Department of Commerce. "The trade between Seattle and Siberia may be very slightly increased through the ports of Nikolaevsk and Okhotsk. There will be no increase of trade with Vladivostok because of the State Department action, but the trade may be increased because of other conditions. Siberia, from Vladivostok to Lake Baikal, a distance of 2500 miles, is not under the control of the Bolsheviks.

Internal Blockade

"There has never been any ban on trade between Seattle or any other American port and Vladivostok. The reason that trade does not expand is because of the internal blockade. The railroad is used for military purposes and there is no other means of transportation to the interior. The country from Vladivostok to Lake Baikal is controlled by a provisional government made up of number of Zemstvos, or cooperative societies. Beyond Lake Baikal to Chita there is a strip of territory controlled by General Semenoff, who has also established a provisional government. The size of this strip changes with the fortunes of war. It forms a buffer state between the eastern Siberians and the Soviets.

"North of Vladivostok, the Soviet Government controls the ports of Nikolaevsk and Okhotsk, but the business is largely controlled by the Japanese.

"General Budenny's cavalry occupied Rovno, forcing our detachments to retire. Enemy cavalry outposts are advancing in the direction of Kiewan. Bolshevik attacks were repelled throughout Polesia."

Barter Relied On

"The lifting of the ban may enable the cooperative unions in the Vladivostok region to expand their activities, as certain formalities now in existence may be dispensed with. There cannot be any great expansion of trade under present conditions. The raw materials produced by the peasants have been requisitioned many times and they have been given paper and other money in exchange. The ruble is now practically worthless; the ratio to dollars is about 2000 to 1. The peasants will not accept gold, but they want goods such as hardware, clothing and sugar in exchange for raw materials for them. They won't give credit to anybody. Their only method of trade is barter. This government extended a credit of \$15,000,000 to them, but they have used very little of it. They have some agents in this country who buy goods for them and they send their goods to the coast in exchange."

"What is needed to open up that trade is the use of the railroad for commercial purposes and the establishment by Americans of a big trad-

ing company at Vladivostok, with men in charge who understand the people."

Merchants Hail Trade With Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The State Department's decision to allow trade with Soviet Russia was received with satisfaction by the American Association to Promote Trade with Russia, which pointed out that America was in the best position to furnish the manufactured products that Russia needed and that Russia had a preference for trade with America "because we have no territorial ambitions in or near Russia."

"We start trade under grave handicaps, without regular means of communication, consular advice or passports," it was added. "In this respect our rivals will have great advantage over us. We have no assurance that Russian credits can be established here. In all probability the first shipments must be paid for in gold. But trade will grow steadily and should become of immense volume."

"We understand that it is the purpose of the Russian Government to establish a central purchasing and selling bureau here. This should easily become the largest import and export agency in the United States. We must bear in mind that the economic structure in Russia is on a cooperative basis under highly centralized direction. If we are to compete with foreign rivals in the Russian field we must recognize this peculiar Russian phenomenon and adjust our business campaigns accordingly."

REVENUE SOURCES SAID TO BE ENOUGH

Proposal in Boston to Establish

New Methods of Obtaining

Funds Opposed by Those Who

Find Present Laws Adequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Taxation laws that are already in effect, the inheritance tax and the income tax, if administered as they should be, could bring in more than enough revenue to make up what may now seem to be a shortage of funds necessary to carry on municipal business, declares one long experienced in public affairs, who attended but did not get an opportunity to speak during the public hearing held by the Mayor's committee on new sources of revenue.

After the occupation of Kermast and Mihalitsi, our vanguard advanced toward the Lake of Artylia to the east at Brusa, and several other towns of the interior. Muhammadans are avowing a hostile attitude toward the scattered remnants of Mustapha Kemal Pasha's army.

Italian Zone Penetrated

The eastern front, enemy detachments, coming from the Italian zone, penetrated into our territory, setting fire to a railway station and damaged part of the railway line massacring the Muhammadans. Our troops received the order to pursue them actively and the officer locally in command was compelled to occupy certain points in the Italian zone of occupation with the sole object of safeguarding the railway line of Aidin.

A Greek patrol, making reconnoitering operations in the direction of Nazil, dispersed an enemy detachment, taking some prisoners. Muhammadan inhabitants of the villages of Tfakta, Vurantach and Firkiodere, situated beyond our lines, dispatched envoys asking us to send troops to protect them against the persecution of the Kemalist. Troops dispatched by us were received enthusiastically by the inhabitants, who showered on our soldiers presents and all kinds of attention."

In Mesopotamia, there has been an outbreak of disorder in the Lower Euphrates valley, round Samawah, to which town reinforcements were sent from Basra. This was followed by attempts to derail trains and destroy telegraph lines. The establishment of a permanent military post at Til Afar has had an excellent effect on the Mosul district. Small raids in the Upper Euphrates and Bagdad areas are also reported. There is no sign of renewal of activity of the Bolshevik forces on the South Caspian shore in Persia.

Internal Blockade

It is unnecessary, continues this former legislator, to waste time and effort in an attempt to dig out revenue from other than established sources, especially when we know that the tried methods are abundantly adequate when thoroughly operative. He, like the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is strongly opposed to excise taxes on retail sales and certain occupations, as suggested by the Mayor's committee, on the grounds that it is not sound fundamentally, that it would be impracticable of execution, and most of all, unnecessary.

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange believes that \$50,000,000 can be made sufficient to wholly cover Boston's city expenses, and that in any business with an annual budget calling for that amount there are bound to be many places in the management where curtailment or at least effectiveness rather than increased expenditure is the crying need. The exchange points to the fact that through the determination of the present tax collector to fairly and honestly administer the law he has sworn to uphold, the city has already collected tens of thousands of dollars more in poll taxes alone which in other years had been lost because of the department's laxity.

"We maintain that there are numerous avenues for conserving the city revenue," said William S. Felton, president of the exchange, in addressing the Mayor's committee at the hearing, "and a careful study of the reports of the Boston City Finance Commission and an examination of the proceedings of the City Council, for even one year, ought to convince anybody that this is so."

"Probably no class of people transacts more business with the city departments than real estate owners and agents and the impression they get of conditions at City Hall is not very favorable. We go into almost any department, at almost any time, and see many employees apparently not doing much of anything."

Mr. Felton then referred specifically to a number of instances where inefficiency appeared to hold full sway. He reported one member of the exchange as citing an instance of eight men and a two-horse team being engaged on the Common to saw off and remove a small branch from a tree near Beacon Street. Mr. Felton also recalled the statement of a former president of the exchange when addressing a legislative committee in 1918, which was that "more than 60 inspectors were carried through the winter months in the sewer department without anything to do at salaries ranging from \$1000 to \$1200 a year. There were also street-paving inspectors who were also carried through."

Though not attempting to estimate the exact saving to the city on the many recommendations of the Finance Commission that have been adopted by the city government, Mr. Felton pointed out that on one item alone, in contracting for crushed stone, the city saved \$171,336 the first year and \$178,915 the second. And following another recommendation, the city sold all the street department crushing plants except the one at Brighton. These plants had lost \$1,000,000 for the city in 12 years.

Poles in Full Flight

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)

The special correspondent in Copenhagen of the "National Tidende" telegraphs on Friday that reports received both from Poland and Russian sources confirm the desperate position of the Poles, who are in full flight on the whole front. The Polish Army is in a state of dissolution from the Carpathians right up to Beresina. The Bolshevik advance is threatening East Galicia, for strong Russian forces are only five miles from the old Russian Galician frontier. For the moment, at any rate, the offensive is so dangerous that it may well put a definite end to the war.

Poles Admit Withdrawal

RESULTS PLEASING TO SUFFRAGISTS

Two National Conventions Gave Them a Large Part of What They Requested in Planks, Says Mrs. Maud W. Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"We closed our trip to the two conventions in behalf of our planks with a feeling of great satisfaction over the result," said Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the National League of Women Voters, in a statement issued at headquarters here yesterday. "We regard it as a sweeping victory for the forward-looking program of our organization. We secured about half of what we asked for at the Republican convention in Chicago, and in San Francisco the Democratic platform endorsed all of our planks but one."

Mrs. Park stated the trip had been equally satisfactory along the line of organization. Meetings were held in Omaha, Nebraska; Denver, Colorado; Salt Lake City, Utah; Great Falls, Montana; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Spokane and Seattle, Washington; Portland, Oregon; Reno, Nevada; and Los Angeles and San Francisco, California.

"These meetings," said Mrs. Park, "will result in better working efficiency for state and national agencies. Out of it all is bound to come closer cooperation between the women of the east and the west for the accomplishment of the things women believe in."

Constructive Program

The suffrage plank, over which there was the biggest spontaneous demonstration of the convention, went through as drafted by the representatives of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and presented by Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Tennessee, third vice-president of the National Suffrage Association.

"It is the most constructive program ever presented for a platform in my 41 years of political convention experience," said Charles Edward Russell, the well-known political diagnostician, at a dinner given the writers attending the convention. He referred to the women's platform contained in the six planks presented by the National League of Women Voters to the resolutions committee in the hearing Monday night.

"In the lobby of the Palace Hotel," said Mr. Russell, "hangs a huge placard on which is listed the most satisfactory and fundamental program for humanity I have ever seen. The significant feature in political circles is that it was drawn up and presented by a group of women. In my opinion the future of the country lies in the hands of the women and their freedom from political ossification."

Women's Platform

Crowds gathered each day throughout the convention in front of this huge placard in the Palace Hotel lobby on which these planks were listed. Attractive lettering of white and orange on a black background set out the main points of the women's platform.

In its abbreviated form this platform read:

"We urge prohibition of child labor and adequate appropriation for the children's bureau; a federal department of education, joint federal and state aid for the removal of illiteracy and increase of teachers' salaries and instructions in citizenship for both native and foreign born; increased federal support for vocational training in home economics and federal regulation of the marketing and distribution of food; full representation of women on all commissions dealing with women's work or women's interests; the establishment of a joint federal and state employment service with women's departments under the direction of technically qualified women and a reclassification of the federal civil service free from discrimination on the ground of sex; federal legislation which shall insure that American born women, resident in the United States, but married to aliens, shall retain American citizenship and that the same process of naturalization shall be required of alien women as is required of alien men."

SALVATION ARMY MEMORIAL GIFT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Four 400-pound blocks of granite have been given by the New England forces of the Salvation Army to serve as corner stones of the organization's new building to be erected at Plymouth, England, the port from which the Mayflower sailed with the Pilgrims 300 years ago. These stones were hewn from the New England coast near the actual landing place of the founders of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and are a part of the cargo of the liner *Inklula*, which sailed for England yesterday.

NOTIFICATION OF GOVERNOR COOLIDGE

NORTHAMPTON, Massachusetts—Preliminary arrangements for the official notification of Gov. Calvin Coolidge of his nomination for the vice-presidency on the Republican ticket were made here yesterday in a conference between representatives of the Republican national committee and the Coolidge home committee. The cere-

Massachusetts Trust Co. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Accounts opened by mail
Last dividend declared at the rate of 4½%
COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS
Safe Deposit Boxes Storage for Valuables
550 MUNICIPAL AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

mony will take place at Allen Field, Smith College, on July 27, at 3 o'clock, and in case of rain in John M. Greene Hall at Smith College.

It was arranged to have a meeting of the full committee of notification, which is headed by William Allen White, of Kansas, as chairman, on the morning of July 27, and to keep the governor's invitation to have the committee at luncheon with him later. Governor Coolidge is now on his vacation at the family homestead at Plymouth, Vermont, and intends to return here about July 25.

The platform for the exercises in Allen field probably will be set up on the edge of a natural amphitheatre, the grassy slopes of which will accommodate many persons.

MR. MCADOO URGES HONEST ELECTIONS

Improper Use of Campaign Money, He Says, Is a Menace to Nation—League Declared Only Way to Lasting Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Interchurch World Movement, established by 31 evangelical denominations representing about 75 per cent of the Protestant Church membership of the United States, with a program for a five-year campaign and a budget figured at \$1,330,000,000, has been entirely reorganized and is to be carried on a greatly modified scale, with a budget not to exceed \$75,000.

It is believed that withdrawal of the Northern Presbyterians and the Northern Baptists, each of which bodies had underwritten the enterprise to the extent of \$1,000,000, was a decisive factor in the reorganization of this, the greatest interdenominational movement ever launched.

A committee of 15 has been appointed to confer with the various denominations represented in the movement and to recommend plans. The general committee is convinced that the main objects for which the movement was created should be preserved. The committee hopes that the Presbyterians and Baptists may decide to re-enter the movement and cooperate in the modified program. Representatives of both these denominations were present unofficially at the reorganization meeting.

Steel Report Blamed

It has been reported insistently that the highly impartial investigation of the steel industry and the steel strike is the fundamental cause of the skeletonizing of the movement, and that vigorous efforts have been made to suppress the publication of the steel report. These rumors have been consistently denied at the Interchurch headquarters. It has been stated that the church report is being printed and will be given to the newspapers for publication this month.

The fact that the Interchurch movement reached out into fields hitherto generally ignored by the churches and established an active industrial relations department has stirred up opposition among large financial and industrial interests, it is believed. And it is thought that the charge that the movement was wasting money was based on the belief that industrial affairs were not proper fields for ecclesiastical investigation.

Many believe the Interchurch experience to be another clash between capital and liberalism, another phase of the industrial struggle. At any rate, this spring's campaign for \$336,000,000 proved a failure, as only approximately 50 per cent of that amount was collected.

No Withdrawals

No denomination has withdrawn from the Interchurch movement or lessened its financial support on account of the activities of the industrial relations committee. This I can say most emphatically," said the Rev. Daniel A. Poling to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. "As for the report of that department on the steel strike, the executive committee voted unanimously to publish it, and that committee includes men of large business interests, leaders in the financial world."

The report, so Interchurch officials say, contains 90,000 words, and, with supplements and exhibits, has a total of 150,000. Both this and a summary, containing about 6000 words, and said to cover very succinctly the ground gone over in the complete report, are now being printed.

The investigation of the steel strike was determined upon last October at a conference of the Interchurch's industrial relations department, and the work was begun in November by an independent commission composed of eight men and two women, headed by Bishop J. Francis McConnell. Expert industrial investigators were employed to work with the commission. All but the advisory members went to the field in person, visiting Pittsburgh, Gary and other industrial centers, talking with both employers and laborers.

Charges Against Capital

From the very beginning, it has been charged, Capital put obstacles in the way of the investigators, and the Ohio Manufacturers' Association, it is said, even characterized them as anarchists, later retracting this description and apologizing for it.

The report when drafted was dated March 30, but was not presented to the Executive Committee of the Interchurch until the May meeting in Cleveland, when it was referred to a subcommittee for study and later reported to the general committee, which has ordered its printing.

James M. Speers, chairman of the executive committee, told a representative of The Christian Science

CHURCH PROGRAM MUCH CURTAILED

Reorganization of the Evangelical Denominations, Which Have Modified Their Budget—Steel Investigation Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Interchurch World Movement, established by 31 evangelical denominations representing about 75 per cent of the Protestant Church membership of the United States, with a program for a five-year campaign and a budget figured at \$1,330,000,000, has been entirely reorganized and is to be carried on a greatly modified scale, with a budget not to exceed \$75,000.

It is believed that withdrawal of the Northern Presbyterians and the Northern Baptists, each of which bodies had underwritten the enterprise to the extent of \$1,000,000, was a decisive factor in the reorganization of this, the greatest interdenominational movement ever launched.

A committee of 15 has been appointed to confer with the various denominations represented in the movement and to recommend plans. The general committee is convinced that the main objects for which the movement was created should be preserved. The committee hopes that the Presbyterians and Baptists may decide to re-enter the movement and cooperate in the modified program. Representatives of both these denominations were present unofficially at the reorganization meeting.

The action of the general committee in voting unanimously for organization and continuation of the movement means that in the opinion of 150 persons in conference, American Protestantism is unwilling to take a backward step. These men and women were convinced that the case of Christian cooperation is so vital to the religion and moral welfare of the world that it must be upheld."

WAR SECRETARY APPROVES TOUR

Newton D. Baker Believes the Trip to Orient Beneficial—Secrecy Causes Surprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War,

said on Thursday that he could not account for the secrecy maintained in connection with the trip to the Orient of a number of members of Congress now aboard the army transport Great Northern bound for Honolulu, Guam, China and the Philippines. He thought such a trip a good way for the Congressmen to spend the recess.

There are on the transport two Senators and 28 Representatives, about equally divided as to political affiliations. The list as unofficially obtained is as follows:

William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia; Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota; and the following representatives: Daniel R. Anthony (R.), of Kansas; Edward R. Browne (R.), of Wisconsin; Guy E. Campbell (D.), of Pennsylvania; Cäsarius C. Dowell (R.), of Iowa; Leonidas C. Dyer (R.), of Missouri; James A. Frear (R.), of Wisconsin; James V. Ganley (D.), of New York; Warren Gandy (D.), of Ohio; Henry M. Goldfogel (D.), of New York; Louis R. Goodall (R.), of Maine; Rufus Hardy (D.), of Texas; W. W. Hastings (D.), of Oklahoma; Hugh S. Hershman (D.), of California; John M. Morin (R.), of Pennsylvania; Luther W. Mott (R.), of New York; Frank Murphy (R.), of Ohio; Henry Z. Osborne (R.), of California; Michael F. Phelan (D.), of Massachusetts; Stephen G. Porter (R.), of Pennsylvania; Charles H. Randall (Ind. Rep.), of California; Daniel J. Riordan (R.), of New York; Leonidas D. Robinson (D.), of North Carolina; Milton W. Shreve (R.), of Pennsylvania; John H. Small (D.), of North Carolina; Thomas F. Smith (D.), of New York; John Q. Tilson (R.), of Connecticut; William S. Vare (R.), of Pennsylvania; Harry C. Woodward (R.), of West Virginia.

Most of these are accompanied by members of their families. Jaime C. De Veyra (Nationalist), resident commissioner from the Philippine Islands, is also a passenger.

In addition members of the families of the following members of Congress are on the passenger list: Carroll S. Page (R.), Senator from Vermont; James H. Mays (D.), Representative from Utah; Everett Sanders (R.), Representative from Indiana; Christopher D. Sullivan (D.), Representative from New York; John W. Summers (R.), Representative from Washington; Henry J. Steele (D.), Representative from Pennsylvania.

The trip, of which Representative Porter was a principal sponsor, will require about 90 days. The cost to each person will be the statutory fee of \$175 a day for subsistence, about \$157.50 in all.

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER

served from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., \$1.25

REGULAR DINNER

served every day from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

A la Carte at All Hours

1088 BOYLSTON STREET
Near Mass. Ave.
Boston, Mass.

THE GOLDEN RULE

was adopted as our

Trade MARK

A Quarter of Century Ago.

The tremendous annual increase in the use of GOLDEN RULE PURE FOODS is the best evidence of the consistent practice of this wonderful rule.

Sold Direct to the Consumer.

A postal will bring a salesman.

The Citizen's Wholesale Supply Co.

Columbus, Ohio.

124 TREMONT ST.
BOSTON,
MASS.

BEACH 6800

Paris, France

9 Rue St. Florentin

BEER AND WINE ISSUE CONTESTED

Temperance Federation Ready to Meet Wet Forces With Evidence That Increased Alcoholic Content Is Intoxicating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Disappearing saloons are leaving newly purchased homes in their wake, according to C. M. Davison, treasurer of the Jamesburg Mutual Building and Loan Association, who reported the effects of the dry law to The American Issue.

Under the local option law Jamesburg voted dry on May 21, 1918. He

says:

alcoholic poisons and the cause of the disorders and abuses which brought the old régime into universal disuse. Establishments selling beer and wine will easily become places where spirits illegally manufactured will be sold easily and continuously.

There remains in the sale of wine and beer by the glass the invitation to increased consumption, to idleness, disorders, and crimes.

Instead of alcoholizing oneself in getting drunk quickly with several glasses of whisky a day the drinker will get drunk more slowly but just as surely with 2, 4, 10, or 15 glasses of beer a day.

"We pass in silence the immense waste of money at a time when living is so expensive that this wine and beer chyme as organized will inevitably entail, and will not speak further of the disorders it will necessarily entail, the same causes producing the same effect.

But there is one matter that should be thought of—the desperation of Capital to dispense its merchandise by a paid organization and publicity richly remunerated. How long are people going to allow themselves to be deceived, made fools of and exploited for the profit of a few individuals?

Who does not see in the extraordinary activity displayed to retain the license régime and the vast expenditures of money for publicity that regardless of good sense puts out the most deceitful statements, a capitalistic movement for lining up Labor against prohibition in order to take possession of the worker's wages and live at his expense, leaving him finally in the gutter with ruined health?"

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

New Homes Follow Saloons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Disappearing saloons are leaving newly purchased homes in their wake, according to C. M. Davison, treasurer of the Jamesburg Mutual Building and Loan Association, who reported the effects of the dry law to The American Issue.

Under the local option law Jamesburg voted dry on May 21, 1918. He

says:

"The writer being an officer of the above association, it is most gratifying to note at least eight or more names on the books of our association who were known by almost every citizen to have been the very lowest type of drunkards, for whom, to all appearances, there seemed to be no hope.

That they could save or have a dollar to call their own was highly improbable. But prohibition has certainly come as a blessing to them: they have all bought homes through our association and never miss a monthly payment. In a few more years each will own a home."

Crime Decrease Cutting Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TOLEDO, Ohio—Crime has been reduced here by 50 per cent since the advent of prohibition according to figures compiled from police station records by A. V. Schreiber, district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. Since July 1, 1919, the daily number of arrests has been cut to a daily average of 19 compared with the mark of 39 before prohibition went into effect.

"The saving in court and prisoners' maintenance resulting from this remarkable decline in crime is very apparent and will not be denied even by the wet forces," said Mr. Schreiber.

"The past year also has seen a marked decrease in usual joy ride accidents which follow liquor parties."

Mr. Schreiber says the same general decline in crime is noted in other cities of Ohio. "In comparison with the 4480 arrests in Dayton during the first six months of 1919," he says, "Only 1133 have been reported for a similar period this year." The Dayton, Xenia and Cincinnati workhouses have been closed, he points out, the Springfield city jail has been discontinued and there is talk of converting the Norwalk jail into a home.

SWITCHING ADJUSTMENT ASKED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Petitions for adjustment of freight switching charges and establishment of a "switching area" in which a uniform charge would be made were the subject of a joint hearing held in the State House yesterday by the Public Utilities Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The petitioners are the members of the Boston Woolen Trade Association, who claim that such a system as

WOMEN TACKLE ECONOMIC QUESTION

British Women Now Studying the Guild Socialist Program With Special Reference to Their Own Economic Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—That "economic power must precede political power" is an axiom of the Guild Socialist doctrine. How far this is true may be a matter of opinion, but it is significant that the women's movement in England, having won the parliamentary franchise, is now seriously turning its attention to the economic question. In part this has been forced upon it. It is not only the hostility displayed by the trade unions to working women; that is making women readjust their ideas. The bargains which the unions now bring about with governments makes the women's vote comparatively ineffective. If even the threat of "direct action" can shape the policy of the government, it would seem that in their political emancipation, won at so much cost, the women have grasped the shadow rather than the substance of power.

It is interesting to remember that abstention from voting was the advice once given by Guild Socialists to workingmen on the ground that the political cause was controlled by the capitalists. They are, therefore, asking themselves two questions: (1) In what way can representative government be made a reality and not a name only? (2) How can women gain economic and industrial power? The Independent Labor Party, in spite of its fair promises, has proved a broken reed in regard to the industrial freedom of women. But what about national guilds?

Government by Function

Until the war, Guild Socialism was a more or less academic proposition, and not even its most ardent adherents dreamt of the rapid progress it would make within a few years. Its advocates were a band of "intellectuals." Socialists and deep students of political economy, who were content to sow the seed of their idea and let it germinate slowly. Unlike the ordinary Labor politician, they had no wish to ameliorate the condition of wage-earning. Their aim was to abolish it altogether, and substitute a system of national guilds—or government by function—which would be controlled by the members and work in conjunction with the state. The war, which proved the finishing blow to so many estate customs, seized upon part at any rate of the guild idea, saw that it was very practical politics indeed, and proceeded to put it into effect.

The industrial councils were the direct outcome of the guild propaganda, and the man who drafted the Whitley report was a member of the National Guilds League. That the Guild Socialists repudiated the Whitley councils does not alter the fact. There is ground for believing that they felt bound to do so as not going far enough. Since then the guild idea has grown tremendously in power and importance, one reason for its unlooked-for success being its adaptability to existing conditions. It is not iron-bound and cast into a permanent fixed shape waiting for a nebulous future to bring it into being full grown. While never really departing from its ideal goal, it expands or modifies as it goes along. It has done this very noticeably in the case of women.

Eliminating Women

A monopoly of blackleg-proof labor by the trade unions is considered one of the most necessary steps toward national guilds. Hitherto it must be admitted that women have in large numbers sold their labor for less wages than men. But this has been done from necessity, not choice. The remedy is, of course, organization in the men's unions. This, however, is only now being realized, and in their fear of blackleg labor the Guild Socialists originally decreed the elimination of women from all trades except the purely domestic ones. They thus alienated a large body of women who otherwise might have found their scheme attractive. The social, religious and trade guilds of the middle ages admitted women on practically the same terms as men. Girl apprentices as well as boys were taken, and women could also have guilds of their own. The Rolls of the Hundreds mention women as being among the great wool merchants of London: "Widows of London who make great trade in wool and other things such as Isabella Buckerell and others."

The present day guildsmen have now recognized their mistake, and are anxious for the support of organized and thinking women. The National Guilds League admits women to its membership and executive on precisely the same terms as men, and recently appointed a committee to study and report on the question of women in relation to industry and national guilds. The result was that the league now stands for absolute equality between the sexes in the labor market and elsewhere. This was brought out very clearly at a women's conference the other day.

Women Under Guild Socialism

The meeting was convened by the Women's International League to discuss "The Position of Women Under Guild Socialism," and delegates from various women's societies were present. Various aspects of the question were considered. It was generally agreed that the whole system of government is rapidly changing in this country, and that the Guild Socialist idea of functional, in lieu of territorial, representation, was making headway, and seemed likely to come to complete fruition in the future. Already it was behind the most progressive plans of

the Labor Party, and the Sankey report proved that it had taken deep root. The professions also to a large extent were organized on similar lines. Were women to take no definite cognizance of the movement, or come into it and help to shape its policy? If they remained outside it was not unlikely that the status of woman in a future functional democracy would be negligible.

G. D. H. Cole, one of the best-known advocates of Guild Socialism, an Oxford Don and trade union official, replied to the delegates, with whom he seemed to be in general agreement. A resolution was then carried, calling upon the women to study the Guild Socialist program, with special reference to their own particular problems.

SCOTTISH MASONRY IS ENCOURAGING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNDEE, Scotland—General Gordon-Gilmour, of Craigmilar, the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, visited this city recently, together with a large delegation from the Scottish Grand Lodge, in order to install A. J. Ramsay into the office of Provincial Grand Master of Forfarshire. The former Provincial Grand Master, David Stewart, retiring after having occupied that position for the past 10 years.

Mr. Ramsay has had an extensive experience in the craft, having been connected with the Province of Forfarshire for 22 years. The Forfar and Kincardine Lodge of Dundee is the parent lodge of the Provincial Grand Master-Elect, who is also a subscribing member of Lodge No. 137 of Blairgowrie. Mr. Ramsay has attended lodges in many parts of the world, and is a Proxy Grand Master of the Province of Natal in British South Africa.

The installation ceremony took place in the Masonic Temple, in the presence of a large gathering of the brethren representative of the daughter lodges in the Province. The lodge being opened, the Grand Master and the delegation entered and took control. Brother Ramsay was introduced, and the ceremony of installation having been performed by the Grand Master, the new Provincial Grand Master for Forfarshire took the chair.

Following the installation ceremony the Grand Master referred, in his speech, to the flourishing state of Freemasonry in Scotland. The last few years, he said, has seen an enormous addition to the craft. While they welcomed the increase into the ranks of Freemasonry, they had to remember that what was wanted in Freemasonry was quality more than quantity, and no member should propose any one for membership whom he would not cheerfully accept in his own family.

The necessity of limiting the number who were to receive degrees at the same time was dealt with by the Grand Master. Candidates were more impressed, he believed, by the initiation ceremonies when the number was small. He congratulated the Province on the superiority which had attended it, and a minute of appreciation of the work of the lodge was read by the Grand Secretary. In losing the services of Brother D. Stewart as Provincial Grand Master, the Province was suffering a great loss, but he hoped that the success which had attended the reign of Brother Stewart would continue during the time that Brother Ramsay held office.

Table Linens and Towels



BRITISH POLITICAL PARTIES ORGANIZING

Old Party Machines, According to Recent By-Elections, Have Lost Touch with the Vast Body of the Electorate

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England—Behind the scenes in British politics at this moment everyone is talking of organization, almost to the exclusion of policy itself. The Coalition is perplexed about its electoral machinery in the constituencies, or, at all events, Mr. Lloyd George is; the Labor Party is busy with the ticklish process of creating a "General Staff," and the Independent Liberals are justifying the maintenance of a national organization on the ground that the revival of Liberalism is the one thing needful for political health. In this they are right, but their plea for support of the Liberal organization in the country is couched in such terms as would almost suggest that they themselves are doubtful of their own political right to exist.

Lukewarm Indolence

The explanation of all this anxiety about organization is to be found in the fact, of which recent by-elections afford proof, that the old party machines have lost touch with the vast body of the electorate. And it is natural for men, whose business it is to think of politics in terms of party organizations, to suppose that if you renovate the machine, you have done all that is needful. To the detached, though interested, observer it is as clear as daylight that, granted the necessity for good organization, the real problem of the Liberal Party, for instance, is to make leaders.

It is agreed on all hands, by friend, foe and neutral, that Mr. Asquith, after the brilliant effort at Paisley, has failed in Parliament because of his lukewarm indolence. Thus the party is literally starving for leadership.

The Labor Party also lacks leaders, and its best-informed friends now acknowledge that it has a long way to go before it will be rich enough in personnel to play a decisive part in Parliament. Its initial successes last year were so brilliant that they blinded the party as a whole to its own weaknesses; but the country has taken full account of its lack of parliamentary capacity and its fundamental lack of unity—a much more vital defect. Hence there is now observed a distinct cooling off in the enthusiasm for Labor which was so marked a feature of politics in 1919. Hence, too, the laborious efforts of far-sighted men in the Labor movement, to teach the first requisite of political success, namely, the surrender of local and sectional ambitions in the interest of the central aim of political growth on a national scale.

Electoral Profit

From these weaknesses in its opponents Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Government

ernment has drawn substantial electoral profit. Not only are the Liberal and Labor parties keenly concerned about their own domestic condition, but the bankruptcy of British progressive leadership is such that these two parties continue to fight one another in practically every election that occurs, thus giving a marked advantage to the candidates of the Coalition. The electoral defeats of Mr. Lloyd George's supporters during 1919 are not being repeated in 1920; and, though no one can say that the Coalition itself is popular, it simply holds the field because there is no alternative on the horizon. Mr. Lloyd George's personal prestige has seriously declined, but he still remains the magnetic center of political interest. He himself is well aware that there is no permanence in the present parliamentary position.

The Coalition is thoroughly unstable, and visibly invites either dissolution or a complete transformation. To dissolve it, would cure none of the present ills; to transform it has hitherto proved impossible, first, because the Conservative leaders are too uncertain whether Mr. Lloyd George would lead them in the new party which must emerge from the transformation; second, because the Liberal members of the Coalition (being a minority) are convinced that the new party would really be a Tory-Democrat-Imperialist organization, no matter what Mr. Lloyd George chose to call it.

A "Fusion" That Failed

A few weeks ago Mr. Lloyd George used all his persuasive powers to make his Liberal Coalitionists accept his proposal of "fusion," but he failed. Liberalism is still a great force in the country, and the Liberals who have followed him since 1916 in all his war policies, feel that fusion with the Conservatives would be little less than apostasy.

The true cause of Mr. Lloyd George's present dilemma is to be found in the failure of his plan in 1918. In holding the general election of that year he expected to achieve the following result: The new House of Commons will be composed of three sections of approximately equal strength: (a) the Conservative Party, (b) the Coalition Liberals, (c) the Independent Liberals, plus the Labor Party.

His intention was to create a Coalition majority of (a) and (b), carry on with it as long as his Conservative allies were content to swallow his program; and when they threatened to revolt over some too radical measure he would throw them over, and reform his government out of a parliamentary majority of (b) and (c). The Conservative managers completely outmaneuvered him, and the prevailing chauvinism of the country destroyed his design by wiping the Independent Liberals out of existence. The election gave him a House of Commons in which the Conservatives had a majority over all other parties combined. And Mr. Lloyd George has since had to make the best of what is really a very bad business.

Obstacles Removed

The council met with many obstacles

in the process of formation, but is now

a strong federation of 22 national coun-

cils, each of which consists of the

affiliated women's societies of the dif-

ferent countries. It meets quinquennially,

and its next convention will

be held at Christiania in September.

The Marchioness of Aberdeen and

Temair has been its president for

many years.

The International Woman Suffrage

Alliance, about which so much has

already appeared in The Christian

Science Monitor in connection with

the June congress, was formed in 1902

to work for "the enfranchisement of the

women of all nations." About 20

countries have granted the vote to

women since its inception, but women

are still unenfranchised in the Latin

countries of Europe and South Amer-

ica. In Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, Tur-

key, Rumania, Switzerland, Newfound-

land, the Philippines, South Africa,

India, China and Japan, the women

have yet to win their political free-

dom. The Alliance will, therefore,

continue to work till its object has

been achieved though its constitution will

doubtless be reshaped and adapted to

the new conditions.

Another very important body is the

World's Committee of the Young

Women's Christian Association. So well

known is the work of the World's

Young Women's Christian Association,

especially perhaps in connection with

the Blue Triangle huts in Europe and

the Near East, that at a recent public

meeting convened by the Y. W. C. A.

Lord Islington referred to that body

as "already a League of Nations!"

Federation of University Women

The World's Women's Christian

Temperance Union has done magnifi-

cally work both for temperance and

the emancipation of women. A confer-

ence of the union was held in London

a few weeks ago and did much to

advance the cause of prohibition in

Great Britain. In October, 1917, the

first International Congress of Working

Women was held in Washington, and

submitted a number of resolutions

dealing with women's hours of

labor, insurance, to the League of

Nations International Conference of

Labor.

The schoolboy's definition

of an impression was

"a dent in a soft place."

We are waxlike to the im-

pressions of travelers—

some of our best creations

have been learned from

them. They occupy a soft

place in our mercantile

heart.

WOMEN WORK FOR INTERNATIONALISM

Their World Efforts to Be Directed to Forming a Women's Conference and Bureau in Connection With the League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Internationalism is in the air, and women have caught their fair share of it. Since the signing of the armistice one international women's society after another has met, is meeting, or is about to meet. Two were convened in June, one assembled in April, and others have been called for this month and September. Some have been in existence for many years, but a few are of very recent growth. Each organization stands for a distinct object or group of objects, but under whatever name they work their ultimate aim is the same—the welfare of the human race.

The International Council of Women is the oldest of the organizations and came into being in 1888. It was founded by a handful of far-seeing American women—Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall, Mrs. Elizabeth Cadby Stanton, Miss Francis Willard, and others. Its objects are to provide a means of communication between women's organizations in all countries, and to provide opportunities for women to meet together from all parts of the world to confer upon questions relating to the welfare of the commonwealth, the family, and the individual.

The preamble to the constitution drawn up by the founders runs as follows: "We, women of all nations, sincerely believing that the best good of humanity will be advanced by greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and of the state, do hereby band ourselves together in a confederation of workers, to further the application of the Golden Rule to society custom and law."

Obstacles Removed

DATO CABINET IS IN A SATISFIED MOOD

Spanish "Summer" Government Has Maximum of Assurance and Aplomb, While Minister of Interior Is Optimistic

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—The new Spanish Government, the surprise Dato Ministry which came in at the finish of the historic crisis calmly and strongly to dash the hopes of all the schemers of other sections—and more, as it is believed now, to the aggravation of the Maurists than any others—is taking things quietly. It proceeds slowly and carefully, and is wise to do so. It makes no extravagant declarations of intentions. The new Premier, Don Edward Dato himself, is in no state of excitement upon his restoration to his old state of premiership. Don Edward is a man of much social grace, and the light delights of good society have a considerable attraction for him.

Thus on these days you may often find him at the hour of luncheon and in the early period of the afternoon in the salon of the Hotel Ritz, which is the meeting place of the best Madrid society and of the politicians also, these latter, with a new government in power and a new set of machinations to be entered upon forthwith, displaying much activity and holding many special luncheons behind screens and curtains, which are generally called banquets. Mr. Dato more frequently is at a table with three or four friends. On such occasions he treats the mention of politics with a smile and passes on the conversation to other and, as he suggests, more interesting topics, such as the arrangements for the season at the northern watering places. Nobody who has a few pesetas to spare would ever dream of staying in Madrid during July and August, but by general consent the heat of May this year has been prematurely the heat of July and August. In such circumstances how can a new government set about the earnest preparation of great schemes and do them real justice?

A Summer Government

This, as the critics have been saying, is just "a summer government," meant to tide over the summer season when politics go more quietly in Spain than they generally do, and it is said that when the autumn comes nothing is more certain than that the "historic crisis" will be renewed and a better job made of it next time, with a possible Liberal combination in office. The Dato Ministry might take things very easily indeed did not two or three questions press so hard for settlement. There is that of the railway rates, the social question cannot be neglected, and the disposition for strikes to become something more serious than strikes at places like Valencia, Salamanca and Zaragoza, recently a matter that must preoccupy the government most seriously for a time.

The new government is very satisfied with itself; it has a maximum of assurance, of aplomb. It is surprised that the people should be surprised that it has made appointments of a most original character and chosen new men for old offices. Mr. Bergamin, the new Minister of the Interior—but a very experienced minister in the past for all that—tells us that the King is particularly pleased that a Dato Conservative ministry, the pure official thing, homogeneous and not composed of fragments of sections, is in power; but then Don Alfonso, with his infinite tact, proceeds well with any government that is in office and does his utmost to encourage it.

King Praises Ministry

Mr. Bergamin says that when the new government was sworn in at the Palace the King was very affectionate with them, that he recalled the services lent to the country and to the monarchy by the Conservative Party, and he expressed his conviction that this government would be a credit to the history of the Conservative Party and would put all its goodwill and all its zeal at the disposal of the national interests. Furthermore, the King exhorted them to study and solve as soon as possible the various problems with which the country was confronted at the present time. They had promised to do so and were ready for work.

It was no use, said Mr. Bergamin, talking about new programs while so many old questions remained to be settled, and the new ministry proposed to deal with the subjects already set up and to do so in the spirit of its motto, "Peace, Labor and Justice." Mr. Bergamin, who, as Minister of the Interior, has perhaps a more difficult task in front of him than other ministers, is in fine feather and full of optimism. "I will give a purse and 50,000 pesetas with it to whoever wants it" he said to a number of friends when they were congratulating him at the opening of his new term of office. "Who wants it?" he asked, but nobody called for the cash, knowing the pretty and pleasant ways of Mr. Bergamin.

Unexpected Faces

The public and politicians have as yet hardly become accustomed to the appearance of most unexpected faces at certain ministries. The nominations of Viscount Eza for the Ministry of War, and that of the Premier himself for the Ministry of Marine are still regarded as extraordinary, and scarcely less so those of the Count de Bugalí for Grace and Justice and Domínguez Pascual for Finance. Even more discussed and criticized has been the continuation of Mr. Ortúñoz in the office of Public Works, but reasonable people think there is very much to be said for this continuation and it is laid to the credit of the Premier. It presages the settlement of the railway rates problem.

The Premier has no immediate in-

tention of presenting himself and his new cabinet to Parliament; he has stated that for the time being his policy is one of conciliation all round, that he desires to placate the political elements that feel they should oppose themselves most strongly to him, and that in those parts of Spain where political and social difficulties are most serious he would rather adopt measures of conciliation, so far as this can be done with advantage to the interests of the country, than resort to measures of violence. He recognizes that the present times are very difficult and that troubles of various kinds do not diminish nor are likely to do so while there exists such a shortage of necessities.

The very first thing the government was called upon to deal with was a shortage of wheat in the Province of Alicante, which was causing great trouble, some of the smaller towns in that Province not possessing even a grain of wheat and therefore having to go without bread altogether. A commission from Alicante came up to Madrid to press the matter upon the attention of the government at the very moment that it had been sworn in.

Mr. Dato says that he is much honored by being Minister of Marine, and in the early period of the afternoon in the salon of the Hotel Ritz, which is the meeting place of the best Madrid society and of the politicians also, these latter, with a new government in power and a new set of machinations to be entered upon forthwith, displaying much activity and holding many special luncheons behind screens and curtains, which are generally called banquets. Mr. Dato more frequently is at a table with three or four friends. On such occasions he treats the mention of politics with a smile and passes on the conversation to other and, as he suggests, more interesting topics, such as the arrangements for the season at the northern watering places. Nobody who has a few pesetas to spare would ever dream of staying in Madrid during July and August, but by general consent the heat of May this year has been prematurely the heat of July and August. In such circumstances how can a new government set about the earnest preparation of great schemes and do them real justice?

Finance Minister Criticized

As intimated, the selection of Domínguez Pascual as Minister of Finance has caused considerable criticism, and nowhere more than in Bilbao, which has had interesting experiences with him. A curious story is now unearthed and given wide circulation. At the time of the outbreak of the European war a great economic crisis broke out in Bilbao, which felt that it would be seriously and adversely affected. A commission was appointed to go to Madrid and seek support from the high financial authorities there, this commission including Mr. Villabaso, the present director of the Banco Vizcaino, and the then president of the Chamber of Commerce and deputy to the Cortes, Mr. Echevarrieta. Their special object was to seek the assistance of the Banco de España of which Domínguez Pascual was at that time governor.

On arriving in Madrid and gaining an interview with the governor, Mr. Pascual in a tone of disdain asked his visitors, "What guarantees do you offer? Industrial shares are not sufficient guarantee." The representatives of Bilbao offered him large quantities of industrial shares of every kind—those in shipbuilding companies, iron works, and so forth, which represented the economic life of Bilbao, which had its influence upon every part of Spain. They were not enough, and the Bilbao commission departed with a flat refusal, and were intensely indignant at the contempt of the guarantees that they had offered. Bilbao people who recall this affair at the present moment say that the city should register its disapproval of the elevation of such a man, with such evident narrow vision, to the high office of Minister of Finance.

GOOD TEMPLARS TO MEET AT COPENHAGEN

Specia to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The International Lodge, Congress of Good Templars, will assemble in the Parliament House, which constitutes part of Christiansborg Castle, Copenhagen, on July 27 and will continue until August 3, 1920, the Minister of the Interior presiding at the opening festival. The International Lodge has met triennially, its latest sessions having been held at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1908, when President Roosevelt gave a reception at the White House; at Hamburg in 1911, when the greatest International Exhibition was held; and in the Norwegian Parliament House at Christiania in August, 1914, when the session was hastened to a close by the declaration of war, at which time representatives from all divisions of the globe had no small difficulty in leaving for home.

The next session was fixed for the year 1917 at Minneapolis, United States of America, but the war prevented reassembly until the present year, and the place of meeting was changed to Denmark as a neutral country. The coming session promises to be of exceptional interest owing to the contemplated return to the parent order of many who, in Switzerland and other parts of central Europe, succeeded from it over a dozen years ago, on account of it having subjected members to certain religious tests and required certain religious observances as a condition of membership. The parent order has since accorded liberty of conscience in these matters, by ceasing to require any uniformity so far as religious observances are concerned, although this has in no way varied the order in Anglo-Saxon countries. Those who seemed appear satisfied with the wider latitude allowed to the adherents, and it is expected that conditions of reunion will be arranged at Copenhagen.

The question of liquor legislation will be a prominent subject for discussion. The head of the order is the Hon. E. Wavrin, a member of the upper House in the Swedish Parliament, and the second officer is the Hon. G. F. Cotterill, formerly Mayor of Seattle, United States of America. The United States, it is understood will be sending a strong contingent to the Congress. The strongest group in the order will be the Scandinavians of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, strengthened by several Scandinavian Grand Lodges in the United States of America. Tom Honeyman of Glasgow, Scotland, is the head of the order in Scotland, and also its international secretary.

OUT OF WORK PAY FOR BRITISH LABOR

Thousands of Skilled Engineers Receiving Donations From Union Funds Although There Is Work in Abundance

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Possibly the most militant section of the community during the latter period of the war, and in the early days of the armistice, namely, the engineers, have sobered down very considerably of late; nothing extraordinary in the way of strike has occurred since the Clyde and Belfast walkout nearly 18 months ago in support of a shorter working day. It will be remembered that, like all resorts to drastic action that were the chief characteristics of a certain section of engineers at that period, the decision was unauthorized and without sanction or approval of the union officials. Indeed, the latter were invariably ignored, matters being left very much in the hands of the shop stewards, a movement that had grown tremendously during the war.

Movement Come to Stay

It was obvious to anyone with sufficient energy and disinterestedness to probe deeply into the problem, that the movement had come to stay, and that the stewards were destined to occupy a fair portion of the limelight in the industrial drama of the future. There were not wanting advisers who implored the government, and "authority" generally, to ignore the movement, and to refuse to recognize or negotiate with their spokesmen. Fortunately, the government thought otherwise, and arrangements were subsequently arrived at which resulted in the engineering employers agreeing to recognize the shop steward as the duly accredited representative of the union in matters affecting the shop wherein he was employed. He could, if he so desired, obtain the assistance of the permanent and paid official of the union to state the shop grievances. In a word he was saddled with responsibility, and the eagerness of his unofficial days in favor of a strike is now equaled only by his desire to avoid one.

This probably more than any other single cause explains the comparative calm in the engineering world, coupled with another very important consideration, namely, that the steward is in a position to call attention to a grievance before it becomes acute, as it has almost invariably happened that big disturbances grew out of little causes. It was evidently in a spirit of sweet reasonableness and sympathy that the representatives of the National and Engineering Employers Federation met the Engineering Trade Unions recently to consider to what extent the former were prepared to agree that the industry should accept financial responsibility for unemployment.

Work in Abundance

It is a strange commentary upon the existing system that although there is work in abundance waiting to be done, to make good the destruction of the war as well as to overtake lost ground, there are, nevertheless, thousands of skilled engineers receiving out of work donations from the union funds. There is not an engineering firm of any repute which had not work for years ahead. There is work to be done, yet it would appear to be beyond the wit of man to bring these two factors together.

The proposal to make each industry self-supporting, and responsible for the maintenance of its own operatives during periods of trade depression, was first given official prominence in a document presented to the Ministry of Labor as an interim report, of a committee on scientific management and education, of costs as applied to the building industry. It is extremely unfortunate that more has not been heard of the recommendations embodied therein, as they certainly establish a foundation for industrial peace. In the opinion of the committee, unemployment was one of the four main causes of restriction in output, and the greatest hindrance to the creation and development to its fullest capacity of what they describe as the "team spirit," the "active cooperation of actual producers, whether by hand or brain, together with the state as representing the community whom they are organized to serve."

Financial Obligations

There is much to be said in favor of the proposal to saddle a particular industry with the financial obligations to meet its own fluctuations of trade. Under existing circumstances the out-of-work simply falls back upon whatever support he can obtain from his trade union or friendly society. With the knowledge that the finance required to keep him going has to be borne by the various engineering employers acting through their federation, special attention and cooperation one with another throughout the industry as a whole would be given to the question, resulting in better organization and a gradual elimination of the unemployed problem. That is how the idea strikes the promoters of the scheme among the engineers with whom the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor discussed the matter recently.

W. H. Hutchinson, a member of the engineers executive and chairman of the Labor Party, who represented the engineering unions, expressed himself as satisfied that the employers had received their proposals sympathetically. The proposal, together with the arguments adduced in support of them, had to be conveyed to the constituent members of the federation with a view to ascertaining how and

in what form they may be adopted. Meanwhile Mr. Tom Mann, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, urges the rank and file members to be up and doing and to formulate demands worthy the new amalgamation which materializes sometime in June, when "the rule books of the separate unions will have been superseded by the new rules of the Amalgamated Engineering Union."

Mr. Mann a Hustler

In an extended tour of the provinces in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, says Mr. Mann, he found widespread dissatisfaction with the low standards of weekly income. "Let happen what will, at any cost this must be raised." And £6 10s. a week as a minimum is the least that can be entertained with anything like reasonable regard to decency, which it may be necessary to enforce by drastic action. In which event they must not forget the commissariat. Greater cooperation between the members and the cooperative societies must be entered upon, and food supplies arranged for beforehand. Evidently Mr. Mann is something of a hustler for he hopes to accomplish all this and a good deal more while the weather is warm; this being "the only period when action of the kind under consideration—strike action, marshaling of the commissariat, and so forth, should be taken."

It is presumed there are some who still take Mr. Mann seriously. But some consolation may be gathered from Mr. Mann's concluding observations expressing the opinion that "the future rests chiefly with an intelligent rank and file," which indicates that the position among the engineers may not be as bad as a first impression suggests.

WORKERS ELECT J. R. CLYNES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Scotland—J. R. Clynes was again elected president of the National Union of General Workers, at the congress of the organization held in this city recently. The proceedings were conducted in private, but it was announced that the voting for the election of president for the next two years resulted as follows: Mr. Clynes, M.P., 262,687; Mr. F. Edwards, 23,795; Mr. McCaffery, 5090. Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., was reappointed general secretary by a large majority, the figures being: Mr. Thorne, 257,963; Mr. Watkins (of London) 10,986; Mr. Holden (of London) 9,986.

Much of the charm of Spa is centered round the promenades and

SPA AS THE SCENE OF THE CONFERENCE

Meeting Place of the Delegates Is Historic Belgian Town—Sessions Take Place in Castle Situated in the Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Spa in Belgium, the scene of the great conference of the Supreme Council of the Allies, dates back to the fourteenth century, for it was in 1326 that it was practically founded by a certain Wolf of Colline le Loup, an iron-master of Breda, who purchased a piece of land there from Erard de la Marck, the Bishop of Liège.

At the beginning of the fifteenth century, Spa numbered only about 250 houses, and was comparatively unknown to other European countries. After the sixteenth century, however, the resort was frequently visited by celebrities from other lands, including the Duke of Nevers, Margaret of Valois, Henry III of France, and Alexander Farnese, and the fashion of visiting Spa had become still more thoroughly established in the eighteenth century. For a time, however, its popularity waned, the French Revolution and, so far as English visitors were concerned, the attractions of German resorts, turning the tide elsewhere.

A New Lease of Life

Since the middle of the nineteenth century, however, Spa has taken a new lease of life, having become the fashionable resort of royalties and other travelers from all over the globe. Distant some 20 miles from Liège, and 70 miles from Brussels, the scene of the allied conference is situated in the valley of the Wayai, at a height of 814 feet above sea level, in the province of Liège. On the north and northeast it is protected by a wooded range of hills known as the Spaumont, comprising the Bois de la Reid, the Bois du Chienclu and other forests. On the south of the town are a number of beautiful ravines cut in the primary rocks of the district by small affluents of the Wayai.

Much of the charm of Spa is centered round the promenades and

drives along the sides and amongst the crests of the hills.

"Bois de Spa"

A thriving local industry is that of the production of fancy articles in lacquered wood, known as "bois de Spa." To meet the needs of English and American visitors, an English church was erected in the town between the years 1872 and 1876. For some time Spa has been busily engaged in elaborately decorating itself for the arrival of the various diplomatic missions and the innumerable visitors which will foregather in the famous Belgian resort. The conference itself takes place at the Château de la Fraîneuse, the residence of Mr. Petzeraux, which is beautifully situated between wooded hills and the winding river Wayai, where special arrangements have been made for telephonic communication to be established between Spa, London and Paris.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is officially announced by the Air Ministry that a gift of £1500 has been placed at the disposal of the Air Council by the Orange Free State Branch of the Victoria League for the permanent use of the Royal Air Force. The ministry states that it has been decided to apply this sum to the endowment of a number of scholarships, tenable at the Royal Air Force College by South African Flight Cadets, to be known as the "Victoria League" Scholarships. All candidates for admission to the college, whose fathers are British subjects and normally resident in the Union of South Africa, will be eligible to compete for these scholarships.

Two scholarships will be offered for competition each year, one at the examination for admission to the Royal Air Force Cadet College held in June and one at that held in November. They will be tenable for one year and of the annual value of approximately £35, payable half yearly in arrear in equal instalments. They will on each occasion be awarded to the candidate fulfilling the conditions prescribed above, who successfully passes the competitive entrance examination with the highest number of marks and is selected for admission to the college. A "Victoria League" Scholarship may be held in addition to a King's or Prize Cadetship.

WAGE DEMANDS OF LABOR OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The first annual meeting of the grand council of the Middle Classes Union was held at the Connaught Rooms recently, when upward of 160 delegates, attending from all parts of the United Kingdom, proved the vitality of the union by the strength of the branches which they represented. After settling various matters of interior policy, the meeting proceeded to a consideration of questions in connection with labor and rating, the housing problem, and the urgent necessity for Government economy as a definite step to the limitation of taxation, and the consequent reduction of the present high cost of living.

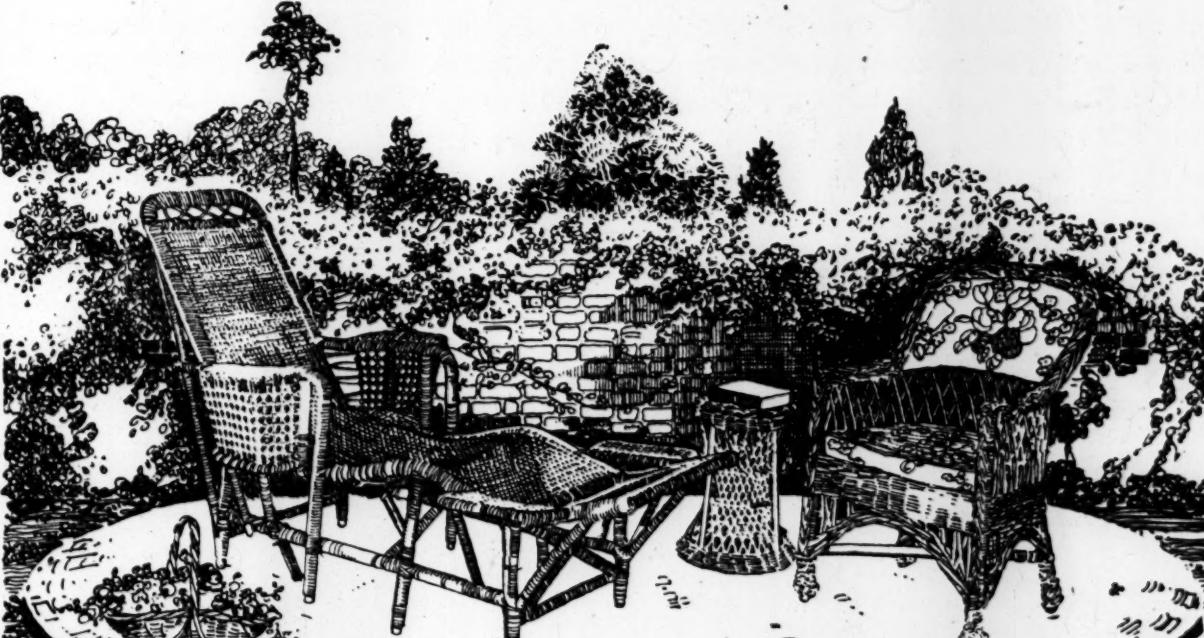
Among various matters considered were the continued extortions demanded for wage increases, the necessity for further revision of income tax, with a view to obtaining greater justice for those in receipt of small, so-called unearned incomes, the actual waste of government grants and ratepayers' moneys in connection with the upkeep of roads, and the necessity for extending the benefits of the Housing Acts to members of the middle classes as a matter of justice. These and other subjects considered were embodied in the form of resolutions by the meeting, and the resolutions in question will be acted upon in such manner as may be necessary in order to render them effective, either by pressure on municipal bodies, parliamentary representatives, or such other authorities as will be able to render them effective.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—The twentieth annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of the State of Georgia, held in this city, went on record as favoring compulsory education for children between the ages of 14 and 16 for at least eight hours a week, and also favored the establishment of a fund of \$500,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a thoroughly equipped technical school at the Georgia Institute of Technology.

Open Saturday Mornings—Paine's



Summertime Dress for the Home

—is rapidly attracting nearly as much attention as summertime wearing apparel.

IMPORTANCE OF OIL SEEN IN AUSTRALIA

Prime Minister Says British Company Is Ready to Set Up Australian Refinery and Guarantee 200,000 Tons Yearly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria — W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, recently laid on the table of the federal Parliament, for approval, an agreement providing for a partnership between the Commonwealth Government and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in connection with the erection of oil refineries in Australia and the supply of crude oil. This important transaction is quite apart from the previous agreement whereby the Anglo-Persian Oil Company prospects for oil in Papua as the agent of the British and Commonwealth governments.

"The world has now passed from the steel age, to the petrol age," declared the Prime Minister in moving the second reading of a bill approving the refinery agreement. "Broadly speaking, the internal combustion engine has affected a revolution in the world greater or as great as steam accomplished. . . . Oil is of vital importance today to the Commonwealth for defense and other purposes."

Mr. Hughes stated that the consumption of residual and refined oils in Australia had risen from 25,725,000 gallons in 1910 to 43,000,000 gallons in 1914-15, and 51,000,000 gallons in 1918-19. Australia was absolutely dependent upon oil, her vast coast-line and wide spaces requiring a swift-driven navy and means for transporting men rapidly with cohorts of aeroplanes. Yet it had happened quite within recent days that notwithstanding Australia's dependence on oil for her national defense, there had been such small quantities stored in the Commonwealth as to prohibit absolutely the navy from moving if an emergency had arisen.

Touching on the question of the source of supply for Australia's oil needs, Mr. Hughes dismissed shale oil as an important factor, stating that despite a bonus of 2½d. a gallon the production had only been 2,800,000 gallons a year. The companies which supplied Australian oil requirements were mainly the Shell, the Standard and the Texas.

Sources of Australia's Oil

The Shell Company supplies nearly all the fuel oil and a large proportion of the benzine used in the Commonwealth. The Standard Oil Company supplies most of the kerosene, practically all the lubricants. Whether the trade is divided by mere happy or unhappy chance I am unable to say. Of 5,824,000 gallons of residual and fuel oil imported in the year ended June, 1919, all but 40,000 gallons was supplied by the Shell, whereas of 7,440,000 gallons of lubricating oil imported less than 100,000 gallons came from the Shell and the rest from the United States. Of 16,672,000 gallons of kerosene and other refined petroleum burning oil imported, 14,500,000 gallons came from the United States."

There were abundant signs, Mr. Hughes said, that Australia was going to find oil, but the oil would be useless unless it could be refined in the Commonwealth, and the first essential, therefore, was to obtain guarantees of adequate supply and put up factories to deal with it. A British company, the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, controlled by the British Government, having the most extensive oil fields in the world, and a fleet of ships of its own, was willing to establish a refinery in Australia, and to guarantee 200,000 tons of crude oil a year.

Government to Take Control

"The Commonwealth Government," continued the Prime Minister, "proposes to take control of the new company to be formed to run the refinery, by taking up 250,000 shares out of the 500,000 in exactly the same way as the British Government has control over the parent company. From the 200,000 tons of crude oil a year, which Australia is to receive, it is estimated that there will be a yield of 40,000 tons of benzine, 33,000 tons of kerosene, 3,000 tons of lubricating oil, 72,000 tons of fuel oil, 4,000 tons of wax and 9,000 tons of pitch. This will be more than enough to supply Australia's full requirements of fuel oil, and half her requirements of the other commodities mentioned. Among other things the agreement provides that the Commonwealth may acquire the works after a period of 15 years if it so desire."

Under the agreement the company stipulates that it shall have a majority on the board of directors of the proposed refinery company and that the technical side of the enterprise shall be absolutely free from government interference. The Commonwealth agrees that it will, so long as it considers the prices charged by the refinery fair and reasonable, prevent

dumping and unfair competition by importers of refined oils from other companies, refund to the refinery company any customs duty paid on crude mineral oil bought from the company and refined in Australia, and introduce a bill for the imposition of customs duty on crude mineral oil whenever necessary or advisable to prevent unfair competition with the products of crude oil refined in Australia by the company. The oil company will act as marketing agent for the sale outside the Commonwealth of the products of the refinery, receiving a commission of 10 per cent of gross sales. It will also register itself as a company doing business in Australia.

Labor's Opposition

Strong opposition on the part of the Labor section of the federal Parliament developed when the Oil Argument Bill came up for second reading. As a result of this opposition it is

THE LAW AND LABOR

The decision recently rendered in Rochester against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America by Justice Rodenbeck of the New York Supreme Court bids fair to become even more widely discussed than other famous Labor cases in the United States. Lawyers and Labor leaders themselves have not yet agreed as to its full import, but future arguments on appeal will help to clarify the issues, whether or not they upset the decision. All agree that much hangs upon the final outcome.

In Great Britain, the status of Labor under the law has long been well defined. Legislation establishing the rights of unions was adopted by Parliament as early as the '80's, and when a series of judicial decisions culminating in the Taff-Vale case seemed to nullify this legislation, British Labor

Massachusetts and New Jersey are more hostile to Labor than New York. In Massachusetts, for instance, it is unlawful to strike for the closed shop, though not in New York, under certain circumstances. It therefore follows that the Supreme Court might decide differently according to the precedents furnished by the state in which the case arises.

Significance of the Rochester Case

Much of the original interest in the case of Michaels, Stern & Co. vs. the Amalgamated Clothing Workers was due to the fact that the distinguished counsel for the defense hoped to make it an occasion for contributing a larger discussion of Labor law. They wanted to lift the case out of the realm of local dispute, by bringing it into economic evidence which would make it a broad precedent. They desired to support the case of Labor, not by abstract speculation about "rights" such as might have been indulged in by a judge of the eighteenth century, but by explaining the purposes and function of a union in the setting of modern industrial society. Their intention was frustrated by rulings of the court which excluded the economic evidence. The resulting decision is so damaging to the union, however, that those who are interested in the cause of Labor find it negatively as important as if a broad favorable decision had been attained.

Briefly, the facts behind the case are these. During the war relations between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Rochester Clothiers' Exchange were maintained through the Labor administrator appointed for army clothing by the War Department.

After the armistice, this machinery being destroyed, something else had to take its place. The union and the manufacturers' association therefore negotiated a collective agreement, which provided for "impartial machinery" to decide disputes without strikes or lockouts, and to enforce the decision throughout the market. This arrangement was almost identical with those in force in the clothing industry in other centers, under which the Labor situation has been greatly improved. They minimize the number and severity of strikes and stoppages, and insure the maintenance of high Labor standards in an abnormally competitive industry. Long experience has taught all those who have to do with Labor administration in the clothing industry that this is the only arrangement which can do away with the sweatshops, long hours and underpay which for years characterized the trade.

One of the Rochester manufacturers, however, Michaels, Stern & Co., did not desire to recognize the union under this arrangement. The firm therefore withdrew from the association. It discharged members of the union it employed, and maintained a spy system to prevent others from joining the union secretly. After many attempts at persuasion, the Amalgamated declared a strike against Michaels, Stern & Co. The employer, in search of strike-breakers, went to an almost defunct rival union, the United Garment Workers. Although some of the subordinate officials of the United did not believe it good policy to aid the employer in this case, the president of the union granted a charter for a local in his shop. The employer then set up this local, announced that his shop was unionized, and attempted to procure more operatives. Technically, his employees thus belonged to a union though they were not parties to the collective agreement on which the stability of the Rochester Labor market rested.

Mass Picketing

In order to impress those at work in the struck shop with the fact that a strike still existed and that they were violating the public opinion of the other workers in the city, the Amalgamated then resorted to "mass picketing." Several hundred members would parade by the factory, or gather on the other side of the street, and call to the workers as they went in

and out. It was this picketing, and the results of it, which began the legal proceedings, and upon which the decision was mainly based. The employer secured an injunction against the union, sued it for damages, and was supported in so doing by the court. The court's line of reasoning, as it appears in the decision, is apparently as follows: The mass picketing was interpreted as an attempt at coercion by intimidation, "force" and "violence." Such action was illegal. Since the national union had permitted the strike and the mass picketing, it was assumed to have premeditated the illegal acts and was held responsible. The injunction against it was made permanent, and the officers and treasury were made liable for damages of \$100,000 or more. These damages would cover not merely the results of any "violence," but the whole damage to the employer caused by the strike itself.

The court did not admit as evidence expert testimony as to the general purpose of the union or the operation and beneficial results of the form of collective bargaining it had developed. It excluded this evidence because, as Justice Rodenbeck said, he would assume that the main objects of the union were legitimate. His assumption of the union's illegal purpose in this particular strike was not a consequence of any investigation of the function of the union in the industry. It becomes supremely important, therefore, to find out just why he regarded the mass picketing as destructive of the whole legality of the proceeding and one that subjects the union to ruinous damages.

Violence Proved

What were the acts of "violence" proved in court? During the strike of 60 days' duration there were six. Four were on the side of the strikers and two against them. One woman hit another woman on the thigh with a small handbag. One woman pulled another woman's hair. One woman threw pepper at a policeman. One woman in quarreling with another woman pulled off a hatpin from the victim's hat. These were all, on the side of the strikers. An engineer employed by the company hit a picket in the jaw. A policeman clubbed a picket. In addition to these specific acts, the plaintiff claimed that there was jostling and pushing in getting on street cars. The pickets called the strike-breakers "scab" and worse names. They waved their hands in the air—in a threatening manner, according to the plaintiff, in a mere burst of excitement, according to the defense.

When picketing, according to Justice Rodenbeck, "is conducted with the design and has the effect of intimidating those who may desire to remain at work or seek employment, it infringes upon human freedom and liberty of action. . . . There was not physical violence every day, but that was hardly necessary. An overt act of this kind now and then would be rumored about and be quite adequate as an object lesson. It is enough if violence was employed with sufficient frequency to warrant the conclusion that it was part of the program for conducting the strike."

The answer of the defense to this line of reasoning is, first, that the main object of the picketing was not to threaten violence—the infrequency and levity of which showed that it was not a part of the plan—but to make a demonstration of public opinion, like a Liberty Loan parade. Although it is not lawful to threaten to use physical force, it is lawful to threaten social ostracism or disapproval.

Second, while many employees were deterred from working by the mass picketing, the very witnesses who testified to the acts of violence were not so deterred. Although they were women, they kept on working, passing the line of pickets day after day. This seems to show that it was not the violence, but the moral factors, which had the deterrent effect.

Third, and most important of all, there is direct evidence to show

that violence was not a part of the union's program. In the uncontroverted testimony that the president of the union, the local joint board and the captains of the pickets all repeatedly warned the pickets against violence, saying that it was illegal and might subject the union to injunction and damages. There was a further justification for the mass picketing in the fact that the employer had advertised that the strike was settled, and that he had recognized the union. Members of the Amalgamated wished to demonstrate that this announcement was misleading.

Picketing May Be Illegal

If Justice Rodenbeck's decision is upheld, it will be dangerous for any union to use pickets, because there is no definite limit set down as to the number which will be regarded as "too many," or as to what words or acts will be interpreted as "intimidation" or "violence," or as to how the union as a whole can escape ruin as a consequence of the unpremeditated act of any irresponsible member. And there are other parts of the opinion which, though secondary in this case, threaten the economic status of unions. Experts in industrial relations are almost unanimous in the opinion that it is a reprehensible practice for an employer to discharge workers for joining a union—in other words, to maintain a "closed non-union shop"—and to employ espionage for detecting union adherence. Yet Justice Rodenbeck reverses this accepted economic axiom by writing: "Those of its (the Amalgamated's) members who were employed by the plaintiffs, although they had secretly joined the union, knowing of the wishes of the plaintiffs to keep their factories free from the influence of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, had the legal right to quit work as they had the legal right to join the union; however, their conduct might be viewed from an ethical standpoint under the circumstances." In other words, secret membership in a union against the employer's wish is ethically, though perhaps not legally, reprehensible. This indicates an almost complete acceptance of the anti-union employer's point of view.

The same tendency comes out again in disapproval of the fact that the Amalgamated "chose to force their way into plaintiff's factories by secrecy and by a strike backed by its powerful influence. . . ." The Justice also condemns the union on account of the fact that the campaign of discharges and espionage used by the employer "was accepted as a grievance, although the organization had invaded the factory against the known wishes of the plaintiffs."

The Justice, without regard to the economic situation which makes it desirable that the same collective agreement include all the employers and all the workers, blames the Amalgamated for not calling off the strike when the United Garment Workers' local was introduced into the shop. He condemns "Labor monopoly" as if the union were a profit-making employer exploiting its members, rather than an association composed of them. The need of introducing economic evidence into such a case shows even more clearly when the court blames the union for seeking to end the employment of "home workers"—for years the chief

cause of misery in the needle trades, and abolished by agreement in many of the great clothing centers.

Another important economic fact bears on part of the abstract reasoning of the court in the Rochester case. The court held that though workers have a right to resign if they are not allowed to join a union, the union should not call a strike if its members are discharged for membership. Such discharges are not to be considered a grievance, for the worker may, theoretically, find a job elsewhere. In fact, however, workers recently discharged for any reason can find jobs only with great difficulty, because of a severe depression in the clothing industry, particularly in New York. It is probable that many thousands drawn into the industry during war production will be permanently unemployed until they can learn some other trade. Such a fact would support the union's contention that in equity a worker has a certain "right to his job," which the union may seek to protect as long as he remains industrious and efficient, and there is work to do.

Similar injunctions against the Amalgamated are pending in Springfield, Massachusetts, and in New York City, the latter brought by Rogers, Peet & Co. The use of the injunction against unions has increased by leaps and bounds during the past few months, and if the present decision is followed in the others, all unions will be put in a precarious situation. This fact increases the irony in the Rochester case which placed the United Garment Workers, with the approval of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, on the side of the employers. Mr. Gompers and others of his close followers have long been waging war upon the Amalgamated Clothing Workers because it is an independent and "seceding" union, but the result in this case is materially to strengthen the injunction as an anti-union weapon, and the federation will suffer from it as much as the Amalgamated. Mr. Gompers, who has fought the use of the injunction even more bitterly than he has fought the Amalgamated, is thus placed in an awkward predicament.

Case to BeAppealed

On account of abstract legal reasoning, the use of collective bargaining as developed in the economic field is thus being progressively endangered. Labor feels strongly that it is on the defensive, and that the very existence of unions is being threatened. What the consequences will be if the workers are legally deprived of rights they have long exercised in this and other countries is not certain. It is for this reason that the counsel for the union in the Rochester case—including Emory R. Buckner of New York and Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School—bent their efforts to bring the law abreast with the practices of enlightened Labor adjustment. They have felt—as the long decision of the court seems to show in this case—that the details of industrial conflict might appear quite different if they were viewed against the background of modern economic practice rather than against the background of legal tradition. Whether the counsel can make this view prevail in the Appellate Division on the Court of Appeals remains to be seen.



Photograph by P. S. Culotta, Baltimore
Sidney Hillman, general president Amalgamated Workers of America

possible that a select committee will be appointed to consider the whole question and report to the House.

Famous Decisions

In the United States the situation is otherwise. Excepting the clause in the Clayton Act which declares that labor is "not a commodity," there is almost no fundamental of law, recognized throughout the country, regarding the status of Labor organizations. Even this fundamental was not operative in the Danbury Hatters' case, where triple damages were assessed against the union under the Sherman law, and the life savings of the members were taken to pay the claims of the employer. Other famous decisions adverse to labor were those in the Adair case, which in effect legalized the blacklisting of employees by employers, in the Buck Stove and Range case, which upheld an injunction against the boycott, and in the Hinchin Coal and Coke case, which held that a national union had no legitimate interest in unionizing a local mine, and consequently was liable for heavy damages if it caused a strike against an employer who had individual contracts with his men. The most noted decisions in favor of Labor do not apply to unions, but hold that laws limiting hours or specifying other conditions of work are constitutional.

A strong argument for a full inquiry by a select committee is contained in the cable announcement that the Anglo-Persian Company has entered into an agreement with the Shell group," declared Mr. Tudor. "In the last five years the value of the shares in the Anglo-Persian Company has increased tenfold. Such wealth could only be obtained by exploiting the consumers or the workers. Australia does not wish to give a monopoly to a company which does either."

Another Labor member said that mysterious influences seemed to have operated to interrupt oil prospecting in Papua and Queensland. It was significant that every stoppage that had occurred could be traced to America.

"CUPOLA HOUSE" PRESERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

EDENTON, North Carolina — The "Cupola House," one of the pre-revolutionary buildings in eastern North Carolina, in which many notable events of colonial times took place, will be preserved as a museum and library. A company has been chartered for the purpose.

VILLE DE PARIS

SEVENTH AT OLIVE
B. H. DYAS CO.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

AUTHENTIC SPORTS APPAREL

for
Women and Misses

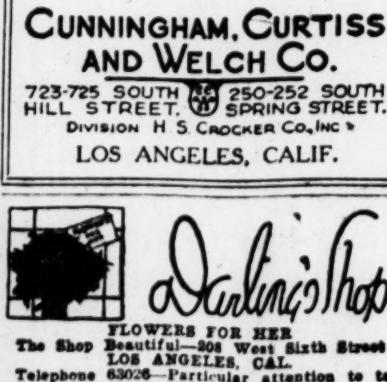
ENGLISH SPORTS APPAREL SHOP
Fifth Floor



Your Writing Paper

For your vacation.

Cranes Linen Lawn in white and tints of pink, lavender, blue, gray and buff, put in convenient form to carry in your trunk or traveling case. 125 sheets of paper and 100 Envelopes to sell at \$4.50 per box.



Hamburger July Clearance Sale

is now in full swing. Thousands of dollars worth of merchandise at the season's lowest price levels.

A different event every day. Vast amounts of new and seasonable merchandise. This is a few words is the story of this sale.

Every department in the store takes part in this event. Economies of note appear on every floor.

Hamburger's
ESTABLISHED 1881

Los Angeles, Cal.

Monthly Style Bulletin

Sent on request

Wetherby Karsner Shoe Co.

416 WEST 7TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Laird-Schober Shoes for Women

Johanson & Murphy Shoes for Men

D. S. PURDIE F. E. PATTEN MAIN 1541 F 2758

FLORISTS

212 West Fourth Street

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Swiss Eight Per Cent Bond Flo-tation a Feature of the Week's Activities—Large Crops Will Require Much Money

The flotation of \$25,000,000 8 per cent bonds by the Government of the Swiss Republic this week in the United States carries with it some striking features. Expenses connected with this bond offering make the cost of borrowing considerably more than 8 per cent. When it is realized that Switzerland is a neutral country, and that its financial standing is high, the unusually high rate of interest required is significant of the exceedingly stringent credit situation throughout the world. That the bonds were quickly taken is gratifying, indicating as it does that there is money ready for just such investment when it is made sufficiently attractive. Almost a year ago the Swiss Government placed 5½ per cent bonds.

What other nations and sound industrial corporations will be required to pay for their borrowings is difficult to conjecture. Those whose credit is not of the highest class seem to be virtually out of it, for the time being at least. There are some who profess to believe that the peak in money rates has been reached. That remains to be seen. It is a question whether there will be much easing up in long-time money rates until some of the urgent demands have been satisfied.

Crop Prospects Good

Crops are looking well. There will be an abundant harvest. Prices will be high. This means that demands for funds for crop-moving purposes will be very heavy. If there is any relaxation in money rates this summer it is believed that it will be only temporary. Business is slowing down and there will be less demand from this source perhaps, but the slack will be taken up by the crops when they begin to move. It will be recalled that it was in the midsummer of 1919 that the year's upward swing in money rates really began.

This year, however, there is a factor that was largely lacking 12 months ago, in the more or less steady influx of foreign gold. America is the principal bidder just now for Transvaal gold in London and neither South America nor the Far East is now in a position to infringe upon the gold stocks of the United States.

Expansion in Rediscounts

Meanwhile there is no tangible sign of any material change in the country's demand for credit accommodation on time. Here and there, as the result of curtailment of operations or of inventory liquidation, there is some building up of cash balances to the credit of sundry concerns in certain lines, but the aggregate of borrowing inquiries shows as yet no appreciable contraction. At the same time, following the usual procedure after quarterly government financing, there has been a further marked expansion in rediscounts with the reserve system based upon commercial paper.

Transportation difficulties continue to have their effect on the money market. An instance is cited of a manufacturer who now has some \$2,800,000 in loans against his products in transit, whereas his normal borrowing is \$400,000.

Trading in Stocks

The turnover of 126,156,000 shares on the New York Stock Exchange for the six months to July 1 stands as a record for 14 years, barring only the initial half of 1919 when trading under pressure of the great after-war bull movement, footed up 142,579,100 shares. It was a far different story, locally, with total sales of only 3,240,634 shares, a figure that halves normal pre-war aggregates.

So far in 1920 there have been 53 one-million-share days and a single two-million-share session on the New York Stock Exchange, comparing with 63 million and two-million-share days in the first half of 1919. Most of this big trading occurred before late April when stocks were being liquidated in the final stages of the long deflationary movement. For a month or more the market has been quiet.

June business in the Boston market of 305,334 shares marked the dulllest trading since the late summer of 1918. The Boston Stock Exchange has suffered in point of business because the market for copper stocks flattened out in line with the poor outlook for the metal industry generally.

Liberty Bonds Active

Although there is some activity on the buying side of the Liberty bond market and prices show fair gains, there is no evidence of government buying for the sinking fund, notwithstanding July 1 is the statutory date for inauguration of the 1½ per cent sinking fund. This sinking fund supersedes the old 5 per cent sinking fund for the Liberty bond issues. Purchases under that fund were suspended some time ago owing to lack of available funds in the Treasury.

Under the new provision, in the Victory loan act of March 3, 1919, a cumulative sinking fund for retirement of all war bonds and notes outstanding July 1, 1920, was created.

The renewed buying of Liberty bonds represents both investment and speculative purchases. The former probably reflects reinvestment of July 1 disbursements and the latter anticipates a better market on account of the prospective sinking fund operations.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	43½	43½	42½	42½
Am Car & Fdry	141½	141½	140	140
Am Water Corp	100	99	98	98
Am Loco	100	98	96	102½
Am Smelters	62½	62½	62	62½
Am Sugar	127½	127½	129½	129½
Am T & T	93½	93½	93½	93½
Am Woolen	98½	98½	95	95
Anaconda	55	58	57½	58
At Gd & W I	80%	81	80%	80%
Bald Eagle	180	180	180	180
B & O	32½	33	31½	31½
Barrett Co	145½	148	145½	145½
Beth Steel	92	92½	91½	91½
Can Pac	117	118½	117	118½
Can Leather	68	68½	67½	68½
Chandler	104½	104½	103½	103½
M & St Paul	84½	84½	84	84
Chic R & Pac	31	31	30½	31
China	31½	31	31½	31½
Corn Prod	96%	97½	94½	97
Crucible Steel	161	161	158½	159
Cuba Cane	54½	54½	53½	53½
Cuba Cane pd	79½	79½	79½	79½
Edg Johnson	88½	89½	88½	88½
Fairbanks	148	148½	143	143
Gen Motors	27½	27½	26½	27½
Goodrich	65	65	64½	64½
Houston Oil	33	108	92	103
Inspiration	52½	53	52½	52½
Int Paper	84	86	84	85½
Kennecott	33½	33½	33	33½
Marine	94½	94½	93½	94½
Metals pd	120	120	118	120
Midvale	42%	42%	42%	42%
Mo Pacific	26	26	25	26
Nat Aniline	81	88	80½	85
N Y N H H	69½	70½	69½	70
No Pacific	30½	31½	30½	31
Pan Am Pet	107½	108½	107½	107½
Pan Am Pet B	100	100	99	100
Pierce-Arrow	29½	30	29½	29½
Pinto Allegre	85½	85½	83½	85½
Reading	88	92	87½	91½
Rep I & Steel	104½	104½	103	104½
Royal D of N Y	114½	115	113½	113½
S & P	114½	115	113½	113½
So Pac	54½	55	54½	54½
So Rail	22	22	22	22
Studebaker	77½	77½	76	77½
Stromberg	93	97	94½	90½
Texas Co	47½	48½	47½	47½
Texas & Pac	42%	43%	42½	42½
Trans Oil	16½	17	16½	16½
U P	114½	115½	114½	115½
U.S. Gold	53½	51½	50½	53½
U S Rubber	98½	101	100½	101
U S Steel	69½	69½	69½	69½
Utah Copper	92	92	89½	90
Westinghouse	50½	50½	50	50
Willys-Over	20½	20½	19½	20½
Worthington	72½	77	72½	72½
Total sales	1,018,700	shares.		

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½%	91.20	91.30	91.20	91.24
Lib 1st 4%	85.80	86.20	85.80	86.20
Lib 2d 4%	85.50	85.60	85.50	85.60
Lib 3rd 4%	86.20	86.50	86.20	86.50
Lib 4th 4%	85.80	86.20	85.74	85.78
Lib 5th 4%	86.00	86.20	85.65	86.02
Vict 4%	95.34	95.38	95.32	95.38
Vict 5%	95.92	95.94	95.88	95.90

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5%	89½	89½	88½	89½
City of Paris 6%	94	94	93½	94
City of Lyons 6%	85½	85½	85½	85½
Un King 5½%, 1921 96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Un King 5½%, 1922 92½	92	92	92	92
Un King 5½%, 1929 88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Un King 5½%, 1937 86	86	85½	85½	85½

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	.93	¾
A A Ch com	.86	¾
Am French	119	1¼
Am Wool com	.98	¾
Am Zinc	11½	1½
Arizona Com	11½	1½
Brown Fish	20	20
Boston Elev	62½	½
Boston & Me	34	½
Butts & Sup	22½	½
Cal & Arizona	55½	½
Cap Hecla	8½	½
Casper Range	40½	½
Davis-Daly	12½	½
East Butte	12	20
Eastern Mass	20	20
Elder	20½	20
Fairbanks	55½	½
Granby	38	½
Gray & Davis	24	½
I Creek com	31½	½
Isle Royale	5½	½
Lake Copper	3½	½
Mass Elec pd	7½	½
Mass Gas	8½	½
May-Old Colony	6	½
Miami	21½	½
Mohawk	62	½
Munich Body	37½	½
N Y N H H	26	½
North Butte	26	½
Old Dominion	26	½
Osecola	39	½
Pond Creek	17½	½
Pont & Bling	34½	½
Punta Allegre	103	½
Reed & Van Der	38½	½
Swift & Co	18½	½
United Fruit	20½	½
United Shoe	42½	½
U S Smelting	59½	½

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

UNITED STATES MEN EASILY WIN

Johnson and Tilden Defeat Their Respective French Opponents in the Play-off of the Davis Cup Tennis Tie

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
EASTBOURNE, England (Friday)—The play-off of the Davis Tennis Cup was resumed today at Devonshire Park and resulted in a win for W. M. Johnston over A. H. Gobert, 6-3, 8-6, 6-3. Later W. T. Tilden 2d, defeated W. H. Laurentz, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3. The doubles match was postponed and the tie play-off may be extended to Monday.

Today's play was effected by the exposed position of court as compared with that at Wimbledon and the ball kept very low. Johnston adapted himself well to these conditions, and, unlike the other United States player, was the winner right from the start. He won the first two games—including Gobert's service game, the latter playing very unevenly—and led, 4-1. Then Gobert suddenly improved and won two games; but the effort was not sustained, and Johnston ran out.

The second set was a repetition of the first. The United States player led 4-1, but the Frenchman rallied brilliantly and 6-all was recorded. Then Gobert double faulted and Johnston, volleying effectively again won the set. Gobert was never threatening in the third set, though he won two games in succession—the seventh and eighth, and Johnston gained the first points for the United States.

Tilden started as at Wimbledon by giving his opponent some start. He lost his first service game, but fought up again at 3-all only to lose the set after all despite hard driving in prolonged rallies. After that Laurentz never had a chance. He was badly defeated in the second set; more completely in the third, and decisively enough in the fourth.

SPLENDID BOWLING DONE BY C. PARKER

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Wn	Lst	Pos	Pts	Per cent.
Tykeshire	6	0	0	30	100.00
Kent	4	1	1	18	50.00
Surrey	1	0	0	40	57.50
Lancashire	1	1	0	45	57.50
Essex	4	0	1	30	66.66
Middlesex	3	0	1	25	60.00
Sussex	5	0	0	45	55.55
Nottingham	2	0	0	20	50.00
Somerset	2	0	0	20	50.00
Glos.	0	0	0	25	40.00
Worcestersh	4	0	0	25	50.00
Warwicksh	2	0	0	50	10.00
Hampshire	1	0	0	30	18.66
Leicestersh	1	0	0	35	5 14.28
Northmsh	1	0	0	40	5 12.50
Derbysh	0	3	0	15	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Two outstanding events marked the progress of English cricket during the week ending June 13. In the first place Kent lost its lead in the county standing, previously shared with Yorkshire, and dropped from 100 per cent to 88 per cent. Then came the individual performance of C. Parker, the Gloucestershire bowler, who, after lunch on the Friday, won the match for his county by capturing the remaining 5 Warwickshire wickets in 10 balls without having a run scored off him. Earlier in the week Gloucestershire had succumbed to Worcestershire, who thus gained its first victory of the season. A. N. Jewell knocked up another century for Worcestershire, but chief honors went to the bowlers. The young amateur, W. E. Richardson, Worcestershire's latest fast bowler, bowled splendidly on the second day, his 6 wickets only costing 48 runs. W. H. Taylor had very similar figures in Gloucestershire's first innings, capturing 6 wickets for 46.

Gloucestershire made ample amends for this defeat by overcoming Warwickshire at Bristol. In their last innings Warwickshire required 184 runs to win, and by lunch-time on the last day their score stood at 107 for 5 wickets, quite a hopeful position. Then came C. Parker's wonderful bowling feat referred to above and the match was lost from the visitors' point of view.

Middlesex played only one match during the week and won it handily. E. H. Hendren claimed most notice with his splendid innings of 183 not out, for which he was batting just four hours, and showed himself quite a master of the "late cut," a very rare stroke amongst batsmen nowadays. Howell's innings of 91 not out for Hampshire was admirable, and he is rapidly regaining his pre-war form.

Surrey had a most successful week, gaining two easy victories over Sussex and Leicestershire. J. B. Hobbs had the satisfaction of scoring a century in each match his form against Leicestershire being particularly brilliant. Andrew Ducat was in grand form at the Oval, and his great innings of 203 included a 5 and 29 4s. He was never in difficulties throughout his long stay at the wickets.

Leicestershire cut a very sorry figure against Surrey, but put up a slightly better show against Lancashire, who, however, was too strong for them. R. Tydesley (77) played another useful innings, and E. Tydesley found his form once more with 64. H. Dean and J. Tydesley were



© Sport & General, London
A. H. Gobert
French lawn tennis player

JONES EASILY DEFEATS BOYD

Dartmouth Golf Captain Is No Match for Atlanta Youth in Southern Golf Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee.—R. T. Jones Jr., the Atlanta star, took a long stride toward the southern golf championship title by defeating A. P. Boyd, the Chattanooga and Dartmouth College captain, in the third round by 8 and 6, the match ending at the thirtieth hole. Boyd was no match for the steady play of the Atlantan and in trying to press his stroke went far off his usual game. Jones had from 10 to 50 yards advantage from nearly every tee and while Boyd equalized him with the irons, the latter was erratic on the greens. Jones was off to a weird start and played his poorest golf of the week except at the third hole which both made in a "birdie" 4. In the first eight holes, Jones gave Boyd every chance to get a good lead; but Boyd was himself playing poorly and was not able to do better than halve six and lose two on the greens. From the eighth on, Jones came up to his best game and the local youth never had a chance against his master play. For seven holes, Jones played par golf, though Boyd was a short hole with a "birdie" 2. They both played the last three badly and Jones turned 4 up.

In the afternoon round, Jones played two over par going out and one under par for the last three holes, winding up the match with a "birdie" 3 on a 35-yard hole.

The surprise of the day was the defeat of Perry Adair, Jones' running mate, by R. S. Hickey, another Atlantan. In a brilliant match Hickey took the lead from the start and kept it, winning 4 and 3. In another surprise match, Ewing Watkins of Chattanooga defeated N. A. Dempsey, of Macon, at the thirty-third hole, 4 and 3. Watkins' tremendous driving, the hardest of the tournament, decided the issue. He drove from the tee to the 276-yard eleventh green in the afternoon, and at the 403-yard number 2 drove so close that he used a mashie niblick to pitch to the hole for a "birdie" 3. His opponent stated that the drive must not have been less than 320 yards. In the other championship match, the veteran Herbert Tufteller of Birmingham, who had won a match Wednesday by using only 16 putts on 12 greens, tired and was defeated by Charles Ridley of Atlanta 5 and 4.

The summary:

SOUTHERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

R. S. Hickey, Atlanta, defeated Perry Adair, Atlanta, 4 and 3.
Ewing Watkins, Chattanooga, defeated N. A. Dempsey, Macon, 4 and 3.
Charles Ridley, Atlanta, defeated Herbert Tufteller, Birmingham, 5 and 4.
R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, defeated A. P. Boyd, Chattanooga, 8 and 6.

LINCOLN PARK BOAT CLUB WINS REGATTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—By taking first and second in two events, first place in two more, and placing in five others, Lincoln Park Boat Club of Chicago won the tenth annual regatta of the Central States Amateur Rowing Association here yesterday with 23½ points. Grand Rapids Boat and Canoe Club of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was second with 15½ points; Western Rowing Club, Los Angeles, 8 and 6.

Point Schedule Totals

Brutus Hamilton, Missouri.....3599

E. L. Bradley, Kansas.....3794

Everett Ellis, Georgetown.....3682

Everett Ellis, Syracuse.....3476.9

J. G. Goeltz, Illinois A. C.3469.7

A. W. Richards, Ogden A. C.3476.7

William Yount, Los Angeles A. A.3420

Batteries—Harris, Perry and Perkins; Williams and Schalk. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

ST. LOUIS OARS MEN LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Western Rowing Club of St. Louis, Missouri, won the junior six-oar barge race over a three-quarter-mile course in the tenth annual Central States Amateur Rowing Regatta at Municipal Pier here yesterday. The Central Rowing Club of St. Louis was second and the St. Louis Rowing Club third. The time was 4m. 17s. It was impossible to carry out any of the four other races scheduled on account of rough water.

AERO ENTRANTS ARE NAMED

NEW YORK, New York—The Contest Committee of Aero Club of America has selected the following to represent the United States in the international aeroplane race in France the week of Sept. 27: Air Service United States Army, aeroplane to be piloted by Maj. R. W. Schroder; Aero Club of Texas, entry 4, S. E. J. Cox, pilot to be named; who will use a Curtiss to be named; who will use a Curtiss aeroplane; Dayton Wright division of General Motors, pilot to be named.

The summary:

Quarter-Mile Dash, Single Shell Race

Open—Won by Joseph Kortlander, Grand Rapids Boat Club; Julius Petersen, Grand Rapids Boat Club, and J. B. Salem, Lincoln Park Boat Club, tied for second.

One-and-a-half-mile dash, Four-Oared Race, Open—Won by Mount Royal Rowing Club (Western Rowing Club disqualified for forcing winners out of course and foulng). Time—2m. 55s.

Three-Quarter Mile, Six-Oared Barge Race, Senior—Won by Central Rowing Club; Western Rowing Club, second; St. Louis Rowing Club, third. Time—4m. 40s.

One-and-a-quarter-mile, Eight-Oared Shell Race, Junior—Won by first crew.

CUNARD ANCHOR
Passenger and Freight Services from New York

To CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON IMPERATOR ... July 15, August 15, Sept. 9
QUEEN MARY ... Aug. 5, Sept. 2, Oct. 10
AQUITANIA ... July 31, August 28

To QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL K. A. VICTORIA ... July 17, Aug. 14, Sept. 11
VASARI ... July 24, Aug. 21, Sept. 18
CARONI ... July 24, Aug. 21, Sept. 18
CARMANI ... July 24, Aug. 21, Sept. 18

* Omits call at Queenstown

To LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW, COLUMBIA ... July 31, Aug. 28, Sept. 25

To DUBROVNIK and TRIESTE ITALIA ... July 31

126 State Street, BOSTON 1, MASS.
Telephone Fort Hill 4600

PLYMOUTH
The All Day Sail from Boston
DAILY AND SUNDAY AT 4 P.M.
NANTASKET BEACH
HOURLY SERVICE—ONE-HOUR SAIL—
STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

**MADE FOR THE
B.V.D.
BEST RETAIL TRADE**

Printed by G. W. Pease Company

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS

NIAGARA FALLS, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL JULY 8, 22, AUG. 5, 19, SEPT. 2

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE including Montreal and Quebec, White Mountains

JULY 12, 19, AUG. 9, 23, 30

NOVA SCOTIA Land of Evangeline

JULY 12, 19, AUG. 9, 23, SEPT. 2 Dates include meals, hotels, side trips, state rooms, etc.

ASK FOR COPY OF **Big Little Journeys**

OUR 64-PAGE ILLUSTRATED TRAVEL MAGAZINE

Contains price of tickets, itineraries of tours leaving daily at inclusive rates

To Atlantic City, Niagara Falls, Hudson River, Lake George, St. Lawrence River, Montreal, Quebec, St. Anne, Nova Scotia, Great Lakes, Yellowstone, Colorado, California, Alaska, etc.

All the above and many other resorts.

COLPITTS-BEEKMAN CO. TRAVEL SPECIALISTS • 333 Washington St., Boston

Telephone Fort Hill 4600

or any TOURIST AGENCY

QUALITY

THE QUALITY OF B.V.D. UNDERWEAR IS A TRADITION WITH ITS MAKERS AND A PROVERB WITH ITS WEARERS

NO UNDERWEAR IS B.V.D. WITHOUT THE ABOVE RED WOVEN LABEL

THE B.V.D. COMPANY NEW YORK

DUNRAVEN NEXT IN LINE FOR CUP

Regrettable Circumstances Attended Efforts of British Peer to Lift the America's Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The eighth match for America's Cup was the result of a challenge by the fourth Earl of Dunraven, but it was not arranged without considerable correspondence, caused by the restrictions of the new deed of gift, described in an earlier article in this series. Lord Dunraven began negotiations with the New York Yacht Club in 1889, but the club stipulated that if lost the cup should be held by the Royal Yacht Squadron, under which Lord Dunraven wished to challenge, strictly under that deed. The squadron refused this, and it was not until 1892 that an agreement was reached, Lord Dunraven being required to give only water-line length, and being granted a series of three out of five races.

No less than four yachts were brought forward for the honor of defending the cup. Two, Colonia and Vigilant were designed and built by the Herreshoffs, for two New York syndicates; Jubilee was built for J. B. Paine, son of General Paine; and Pilgrim was sponsored by a syndicate of Boston yachtsmen.

A summer of racing, concluded by formal trials, resulted in the selection of Vigilant. She was a cutter not without serious defects, but they did not prevent her from winning. She was 124 over all, 86ft. 2in. water line, 26ft. 3in. beam, and carried 11,272 square feet of sail.

The races were run early in October, the defender winning the first in a light, fluky breeze by 5m. 48s. corrected time. Two days later she won by 10m. 35s. on a 30-mile triangle, with a stronger, freshening breeze.

The last race found a strong breeze, a rising sea and promise of a heavy gale, and the story of this race deserves more detailed account.

The races were run early in October, the defender winning the first in a light, fluky breeze by 5m. 48s. corrected time. Two days later she won by 10m. 35s. on a 30-mile triangle, with a stronger, freshening breeze.

The last race found a strong breeze, a rising sea and promise of

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor

July 9

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Aberdeen, Miss.—A. Rubel Jr. of A. & J. Rubel Co.; Essex.

Albany, N.Y.—C. F. Snow of Smith Herick Co.; Essex.

Amsterdam, N.Y.—E. L. Quiri; United States.

Atlanta, Ga.—D. E. Gee; United States.

Atlanta, Ga.—A. B. Christopher; United States.

Baltimore, Md.—M. Daniels and H. R. Jandorf of R. Jandorf & Co.; Adams.

Baltimore, Md.—N. Schenthal of H. Pretzfelder Co.; Copley Plaza.

Baltimore, Md.—W. Anderson of The Pilot Shoe Co.; Essex.

Baltimore, Md.—S. C. Adler and G. H. Flownan of Frank & Adler; Brunswick.

Birmingham, Ala.—N. Berry of B & B Shoe Co.; United States.

Buffalo, N.Y.—C. P. Meyers of G. E. King; 113 Franklin Street.

Buffalo, N.Y.—J. Fox of G. W. Farham Co.; Adams.

Buffalo, N.Y.—H. Goldstein of H. Goldstein & Co.; Essex.

Charleston, S.C.—K. Marshall of Brown Evans Shoe Co.; Brunswick.

Charleston, S.C.—H. E. Palms of Palms Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Charleston, S.C.—Organ of Betterton & Wallace; United States.

Chicago, Ill.—Mr. McCormick of Montgomery Ward Co.; 75 Summer Street.

Chillicothe, Ohio—A. E. Cutler of Culter Step & Co.; United States.

Cincinnati, Ohio—A. Levy and I. Netter of Charles Meiss Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.

Clarkburg, W. Va.—G. P. Leatherbury of Leatherbury Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Cleveland, Ohio—F. Wentzel of Adams & Ford; United States.

Cleveland, Ohio—G. W. Greber of Greber Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Dallas, Texas—Louis Sachs of Sachs Shoe Co.; United States.

Dallas, Texas—L. Zesner of P. H. Berwald; United States.

Du Page, Ill.—Frederick Brown, United States.

Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; United States.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—A. Herold of Herold Birtch & Co.; United States.

Havana, Cuba—J. P. Catchot; United States.

Holdrege, Neb.—George Hufford; United States.

Huntington, W. Va.—F. B. Bouldin of Norwell Chambers Co.; Touraine.

Indianapolis, Ind.—C. H. Chrowder of Chrowder Cooper & Co.; Lenox.

Joplin, Mo.—M. J. Ettinger of Newman Mercantile Co.; Touraine.

Kansas City, Mo.—W. B. Hill and W. E. McNaughton of United States Rubber Co.; United States.

Keokuk, Iowa—A. Larson of Bode Larson Co.; United States.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Ray Brown of Brown Ross Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Knoxville, Tenn.—E. Dooly of Henegar Dooley Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Louisville, Ky.—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros. & Co.; Copley Plaza.

Lynchburg, Va.—J. L. Johnson of Cradock Terry Co.; Touraine.

Lynchburg, Va.—Dexter Otey of Cradock Terry Co.; Touraine.

Macon, Ga.—J. G. Wexelbaum of Wexelbaum & Bros.; Lenox.

Madison, Ind.—R. F. Stanton of C. A. Stanton & Sons; Lenox.

Madison, Ind.—F. F. Stanton of C. A. Stanton & Sons; Lenox.

Memphis, Tenn.—M. A. Weiss; Essex.

Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes and J. B. Goodhar of Goodhar & Co.; Touraine.

Minneapolis, Minn.—H. B. Nelson of United States Rubber Co.; 113 Lincoln Street.

New Bern, N.C.—H. B. Marks of O. M. Marks & Sons; Touraine.

Newark, N.J.—W. J. Martinez of Martinez & Bros.; Touraine.

Omaha, Neb.—T. J. Needham and W. M. Gaines of United States Rubber Co.; 113 Lincoln Street.

Omaha, Neb.—W. J. Cully of Cully Sons Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Philadelphia, Pa.—M. Scottwood of Geo. H. West Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Plattsburgh, N.Y.—F. C. McDougal of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.

Porto Rico—Juan Bauza; United States.

Porto Rico—W. Parra; United States.

Richmond, Va.—E. C. Stern of Stern Co.; 84 Lincoln Street.

Romney, W. Va.—W. L. Brand of Brand Skin Co.; Touraine.

Rochester, N.Y.—W. H. Porter of L. P. Rose; 113 Lincoln Street.

San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Aronson of Kahn Nickelsburg & Co.; 113 Lincoln Street.

Seattle, Wash.—J. L. Boyd of Boyd Boot & Shoe Co.; United States.

Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham of Upham Corp.; Bellvue.

St. Joseph, Mo.—H. J. Yunker of United States Rubber Co.; 113 Lincoln Street.

St. Louis, Mo.—C. E. Reader of James Clark Leather Co.; Touraine.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. A. Gralnick of Western Gate Shoe Co.; United States.

St. Louis, Mo.—J. Weenback of Block Kohne Mer. Co.; Essex.

St. Louis, Mo.—R. W. Dittman of G. F. Dittman & Co.; Touraine.

Toledo, Ohio—J. L. Galliers of Western Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Toledo, Ohio—W. T. Bailey of Ainsworth Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Toronto, Canada—T. J. Murphy of Robert Simpson Co.; Essex.

Utica, N.Y.—Moors, Gans, Browns, and Son of Browns Gano Co.; Lenox.

York, Pa.—S. S. and L. Peterman of Peterman & Son; United States.

Zanesville, O.—J. N. Palmer of Congrove Shoe Co.; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 156 Essex Street, Boston.

PENNY PROFIT STORE PLANNED Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LYNCHBURG, Virginia—Union Labor here has completed arrangements for opening a retail store for the benefit of union men and their families. The store will be operated by union memberships at \$1 a month and a penny profit will be put upon every purchase.

Classified Advertisements

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—A bright girl for switch board and billing, prominent position for girl who can qualify. Apply to 210 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

Manufacturers' Representatives

Christian Science Services THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and Paul Hill, Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 45th and State Streets, Boston. The Mother Church in The Mother Church at 1045. Festivals meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1920

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor

July 9

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Aberdeen, Miss.—A. Rubel Jr. of A. & J. Rubel Co.; Essex.

Albany, N.Y.—C. F. Snow of Smith Herick Co.; Essex.

Amsterdam, N.Y.—E. L. Quiri; United States.

Atlanta, Ga.—D. E. Gee; United States.

Atlanta, Ga.—A. B. Christopher; United States.

Baltimore, Md.—M. Daniels and H. R. Jandorf of R. Jandorf & Co.; Adams.

Baltimore, Md.—N. Schenthal of H. Pretzfelder Co.; Copley Plaza.

Boston, Mass.—W. Anderson of The Pilot Shoe Co.; Essex.

Baltimore, Md.—S. C. Adler and G. H. Flownan of Frank & Adler; Brunswick.

Birmingham, Ala.—N. Berry of B & B Shoe Co.; United States.

Buffalo, N.Y.—C. P. Meyers of G. E. King; 113 Franklin Street.

Buffalo, N.Y.—J. Fox of G. W. Farham Co.; Adams.

Buffalo, N.Y.—H. Goldstein of H. Goldstein & Co.; Essex.

Charleston, S.C.—K. Marshall of Brown Evans Shoe Co.; Brunswick.

Charleston, S.C.—H. E. Palms of Palms Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Charleston, S.C.—Organ of Betterton & Wallace; United States.

Chicago, Ill.—Mr. McCormick of Montgomery Ward Co.; 75 Summer Street.

Chillicothe, Ohio—A. E. Cutler of Culter Step & Co.; United States.

Cincinnati, Ohio—A. Levy and I. Netter of Charles Meiss Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.

Clarkburg, W. Va.—G. P. Leatherbury of Leatherbury Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Cleveland, Ohio—F. Wentzel of Adams & Ford; United States.

Cleveland, Ohio—G. W. Greber of Greber Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Dallas, Texas—Louis Sachs of Sachs Shoe Co.; United States.

Dallas, Texas—L. Zesner of P. H. Berwald; United States.

Du Page, Ill.—Frederick Brown, United States.

Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; United States.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—A. Herold of Herold Birtch & Co.; United States.

Havana, Cuba—J. P. Catchot; United States.

Holdrege, Neb.—George Hufford; United States.

Huntington, W. Va.—F. B. Bouldin of Norwell Chambers Co.; Touraine.

Indianapolis, Ind.—C. H. Chrowder of Chrowder Cooper & Co.; Lenox.

Joplin, Mo.—M. J. Ettinger of Newman Mercantile Co.; Touraine.

Kansas City, Mo.—W. B. Hill and W. E. McNaughton of United States Rubber Co.; United States.

Keokuk, Iowa—A. Larson of Bode Larson Co.; United States.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Ray Brown of Brown Ross Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Knoxville, Tenn.—E. Dooly of Henegar Dooley Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Louisville, Ky.—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros. & Co.; Copley Plaza.

Lynchburg, Va.—J. L. Johnson of Cradock Terry Co.; Touraine.

Lynchburg, Va.—Dexter Otey of Cradock Terry Co.; Touraine.

Macon, Ga.—J. G. Wexelbaum of Wexelbaum & Bros.; Lenox.

Madison, Ind.—R. F. Stanton of C. A. Stanton & Sons; Lenox.

Madison, Ind.—F. F. Stanton of C. A. Stanton & Sons; Lenox.

Memphis, Tenn.—M. A. Weiss; Essex.

Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes and J. B. Goodhar of Goodhar & Co.; Touraine.

Minneapolis, Minn.—H. B. Nelson of United States Rubber Co.; 113 Lincoln Street.

New Bern, N.C.—H. B. Marks of O. M. Marks & Sons; Touraine.

Newark, N.J.—W. J. Martinez of Martinez & Bros.; Touraine.

Omaha, Neb.—T. J. Needham and W. M. Gaines of United States Rubber Co.; 113 Lincoln Street.

Omaha, Neb.—W. J. Cully of Cully Sons Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Philadelphia, Pa.—M. Scottwood of Geo. H. West Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Plattsburgh, N.Y.—F. C. McDougal of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.

Porto Rico—Juan Bauza; United States.

Porto Rico—W. Parra; United States.

Richmond, Va.—E. C. Stern of Stern Co.; 84 Lincoln Street.

Romney, W. Va.—W. L. Brand of Brand Skin Co.; Touraine.

Rochester, N.Y.—W. H. Porter of L. P. Rose; 113 Lincoln Street.

San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Aronson of Kahn Nickelsburg & Co.; 113 Lincoln Street.

Seattle, Wash.—J. L. Boyd of Boyd Boot & Shoe Co.; United States.

Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham of Upham Corp.; Bellvue.

St. Joseph, Mo.—H. J. Yunker of United States Rubber Co.; 113 Lincoln Street.

St. Louis, Mo.—C. E. Reader of James Clark Leather Co.; Touraine.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. A. Gralnick of Western Gate Shoe Co.; United States.

St. Louis, Mo.—J. W. Weenback of Block Kohne Mer. Co.; Essex.

St. Louis, Mo.—R. W. Dittman of G. F. Dittman & Co.; Touraine.

Toledo, Ohio—J. L. Galliers of Western Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Toledo, Ohio—W. T. Bailey of Ainsworth Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Toronto, Canada—T. J. Murphy of Robert Simpson Co.; Essex.

Utica, N.Y.—Moors, Gans, Browns, and Son of Browns Gano Co.; Lenox.

York, Pa.—S. S. and L. Peterman of Peterman & Son; United States.

Zanesville, O.—J. N. Palmer of Congrove Shoe Co.; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 156 Essex Street, Boston.

PENNY PROFIT STORE PLANNED Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MILTON'S "COMUS" AT CAMBRIDGE

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

CAMBRIDGE, England—Short of performing "Comus" among the ruins at Ludlow Castle, no more appropriate place than Cambridge could be found for a production of this most famous of masques. If one searched Cambridge over, no lovelier spot could be selected than the old-world garden of Merton Hall, where three performances of Milton's masque were given on June 7, 8, and 9, in aid of the "Save the Children" fund. The masque and music were under the direction of D. D. Arundell and B. Ord, respectively. Their names inspired confidence in advance that the production would be good, for they had already won distinction over the brilliant performance of Purcell's "Fairy Queen" last February. Trust in them proved well founded. The whole thing was frank delightful and worth a journey from London.

In fact to people like the present writer, who traveled up specially to witness the masque, even the journey proved an integral part of the pleasure. What better prelude could be found to glorious verse written by a young poet in the first flush of his powers than the pageant of June meadows that stretched for miles beneath the cloudless radiance of the sun? Masses of pale golden mustard, carpets of clover, marguerites shimmering white, tall yellow iris, and everywhere the rolling emerald of vigorous grass and trees. So Milton must often have seen this countryside in his student years, for English landscapes change but little, though the means of travel become speedier.

Milton's Own College

Arrived at Cambridge, the road led past Christ's College. Here again was a touch of poetical fitness, for Christ's was Milton's own college, where he entered in 1625, and remained seven years. One could imagine the handsome lad going about his studies, mingling with his fellows and yet not wholly of them—set apart alike by his genius and his high moral code, and nicknamed the Lady, as another great poet, Virgil, had been, centuries before him.

Merton Hall lay farther on, concealed by an old high wall, and on entering through the small gate, one found oneself in an exquisite garden, bright with sun and flowers, mellow with age. It is said the building which it surrounds is the oldest in all Cambridge. Here, then, was the scene of the masque. A long lawn of softest turf, ending in a bank of bushes and tall trees; on the left, a grassy bank where some of the audience sat; at the front another bank set with rows of chairs; on the right a long hedge and leafy arbor. From this presently the sound of music issued—violins, violas, cellos, a flute, drum and harpsichord, forming an ideal band for the purpose. B. Ord and J. F. Shepherdson were the conductors, and Milton's own creed that "he who would not be frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter on laudable things ought himself to be a true poem."

MANAGERS MEET IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New City—Two organizations of concert managers, both formed under the encouragement of Musical America, of which John C. Freund is editor, are working, avowedly, with the high purpose of enlarging the opportunities of the public for hearing recitals, concerts and opera, but really, no doubt, with the commonplace object of protecting and advancing their commercial interests. One of them, known as the National Musical Managers Association, comprises managers established chiefly in New York, who arrange the tours of artists and who serve in the department of endeavor known as booking. This association includes also opera directors. The second organization, called the National Concert Managers Association, counts in its membership men and women, resident in the various cities of the United States and Canada, who make all local arrangements for the visits of singers, pianists, orchestras and opera companies. The two groups are named confusingly alike; but that does not matter, because in everyday talk people speak of the one as the New York managers, and of the other as the local managers, and never use the long official designations.

Recently the New York managers held a meeting at a hotel here and elected Charles Wagner as their president for the third year. They chose Loudon Charlton as their vice-president and Catherine Ballman as their secretary. Very little except these facts has transpired concerning the meeting, but as far as anybody not a member of the association authentically knows, the managers did little but quietly and gracefully discuss ways and means whereby they could promote the musical welfare of the public all over the grand concert circuit of North America. They are supposed to have exchanged ideas, got into closer personal touch and told one another they had to see art presented more a beautiful flowering, or something equivalent. More than that, they are presumed to have taken up the perennial and classic question of how concert management may be put on a better business basis.

On July 12 and 13, the local managers, convening in their turn at a hotel in Chicago, Illinois, are to elect officers for their second year, and are to take up a proposal for liberalizing their by-laws, so that their membership may include not only professional

managers, as now, but also officers of clubs and colleges who have charge of important concert courses. They are, furthermore, it is said, to consider certain grievances which they have for many years suffered at the hands of the New York managers in the matter of bookings, fees, expenses and what not.

Miss Craft at the Stadium

Miss Marcella Craft, soprano, appeared at the concert of the National Symphony Orchestra in the stadium of the College of the City of New York on the evening of July 6, presenting her part in the program Elizabeth's greeting from "Tannhäuser" and Nedda's bird song from "Pagliacci." She had a small audience, considering the size of the open-air auditorium in which the summer concerts are held, and considering also her fine powers as an artist. In facility of execution and in dignity and grace of interpretation, Miss Craft is undoubtedly one of the best American sopranos on the concert platform today; but that does not seem sufficient to win her the enthusiastic approval of the public. What she needs to do more than she does in order to satisfy her listeners and make the throng of them larger, no mere concert reviewer can easily tell, though perhaps the singing teachers know. Possibly she takes her songs and arias in too much the way that pianists and violinists take their sonatas and other pieces; which would be the same as saying that she shows herself too much of a musician, when she is only expected to be a vocalist. There is, indeed, a good deal of austerity in her work, and a rather heavier streak of intellectuality than of sentiment. Again, the great energy she puts into her singing may strike an audience more like painstaking effort than natural exuberance of feeling. Perhaps, on the one hand, she ought to adopt a more impassive and demure manner, or perhaps, on the other, she ought to let her overflowing vitality express itself in grimaces and eccentricities of gesture. For those means whereby singers who are her artistic inferiors have sometimes seemed to ensnare the public good will and hold it captive.

Tone coloring, among other things, affects a modern singer's popularity enormously. Miss Craft's resources of color are somewhat scanty, wherefore her vocal pictures run to grayness. Tone value, too, is a matter upon which hearers are exigent. In particular, they react with favor to low notes that are clearly and incisively sounded, probably because firm low notes give the effect of a harmonic foundation for the whole range of the voice. Miss Craft discloses weakness in her lower register, and for this reason she misses an important opportunity or two that Wagner provides in his "Tannhäuser" aria. But this shortcoming could be compensated for by care in the orchestral accompaniment. Mr. Rothwell, the director of the stadium music, could have helped her, with a little thought, over her difficulties. He was inclined to let the instrumentalists go, the way the old school of Wagnerian conductors did, instead of regulating them to the soloist.

San Carlo Opera Company

Office workers of the San Carlo Opera Company at Aeolian Building are busy completing arrangements for next season's tour, which will begin with four weeks' stay here at the Manhattan Opera House and will include short visits to about every important city of Canada, from Quebec to Vancouver; and on the return journey visits to cities large and small all the way across the United States. The company gives performances of works of the standard repertory at a scale of prices up to \$2.50, and in a few places up to \$3. The director is Fortune Gallo; the musical director is Gaetano Merello. The singers include Bettina Freeman, Rosina Zotti, Bule Ray Shull, Ada Paggi, Romeo Boscacci, Manuel Salazar, Vincente Ballester, Mario Valle, Natale Cervi and Pietro de Biasi.

Pavlowa's Tour

Mr. Gallo is to continue on the road next season the Gallo English Opera Company, which will present a repertory of Gilbert and Sullivan pieces and other light operas. He will also direct a tour of Mme. Anna Pavlowa's Russian ballet which will extend over somewhat the same ground as the San Carlo Opera. With Mme. Pavlowa will come Mr. Volintine, who was associated with her in her last visit to the United States. Included in her repertory will be the pantomime, "Autumn Leaves," and a number of new diversions. The Gallo offices are to include concert management in their next winter's activities. An artist whom they are to introduce to American audiences is Vasa Priboda, a youthful violinist from Bohemia, who has been laying the foundations of his fame the last few months in Italy. He is to appear in New York for the first time in November.

Two Philharmonic Conductors

The Philharmonic Society, following the example of the enterprising National Symphony Orchestra, has arranged to have two conductors the coming season, principal and associate. Josef Stransky will continue at the head and Henry Hadley will hold second place.

Mr. Coates to Visit New York

The Symphony Society of New York, not to be outdone by either the National Symphony or the Philharmonic, has engaged Albert Coates to come from London in December to direct two programs, one in a historical series of concerts at which British music only will be heard, and another in a regular series, at which Sergei Rachmaninoff will take part as piano soloist. Mr. Coates will give the British program twice and will therefore make three appearances at the head of Mr. Damrosch's men.

these the works of William Lawes (brother of Henry), Dr. John Bull, and anonymous and traditional tunes have been employed with happy effect. No name appears on the program in definite connection with this work, but one feels sure the fine scholarship and aesthetic judgment of Edward J. Dent can be perceived.

"Comus" was last performed at Cambridge in 1901 at the Milton Tercentenary celebrations: a very notable performance with which Denis Browne was associated, and his friend, the young poet, Rupert Brooke, acted the part of the Attendant Spirit, looking as those who saw him said, "almost too wonderful for belief."

The Performance

On this recent occasion the part was taken by D. D. Arundell and B. Ord, respectively. Their names inspired confidence in advance that the production would be good, for they had already won distinction over the brilliant performance of Purcell's "Fairy Queen" last February. Trust in them proved well founded. The whole thing was frank delightful and worth a journey from London.

Before the starry threshold of Jove's court My mansion is.

From then onward for an hour and a half the audience sat in rapt and tranquil enjoyment as the action of the masque unfolded. Comus (personated by J. C. Squire) and his crew appeared from the wood in flaunting and fantastic garb. The Lady (acted by Enid Hopkinson) was lovely enough in her rich dress of the Stuart period, and spoke the invocation to chastity with a simple sincerity that pleased by its freedom from self-consciousness. At the appointed places in the action, dancers appeared and performed their parts charmingly.

Every now and then a white butterfly zigzagged across the lawn; overhead an occasional bird sailed sedately on its way; in the still air the music of strings answered each other. One of the prettiest moments was when Sabrina, nymph of Severn, and her six attendant nymphs—little girls in fluttering blue and green—came lightfooted from among the trees. And the finale, in which the Earl and Countess of Bridgewater, their children and all the morris, country, and stately dances took part, made a good group to end with.

About the whole performance there was a mingling of enthusiasm and good taste, with an absence of professionalism in the acting which was just right for a masque; while the instrumental music, as already said, was admirable. The singers were the only weak spot. D. D. Arundell got through his songs without any mishap, even though one felt that Henry Lawes' "rambling melodious recitation" was openly disconcerted by the unfamiliar style.

But small blemishes could not spoil the charm of the whole and one would willingly have had the entire performance over again. As it was, one came away to think on the imperishable quality of great poetry, and Milton's own creed that "he who would not be frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter on laudable things ought himself to be a true poem."

MISCHA LEVITZKI

On Composers and Their Equipment
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Programs, when rightly made," said Mischa Levitzki, the pianist, talking here one day with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "are works of art and are good anywhere. Among musicians, there are some excellent program-makers and some very poor ones. I put a great deal of thought into my programs, and when I study out one that suits me, I know that it will be successful before all audiences. I know that I can play it all the way from New York to San Francisco and back again; secure of approval, provided the material itself is great music and provided I present it clearly. I never assume that the public in certain localities must be played down to, because people are about the same the world around. A traveling pianist finds the degree of culture varying with different communities, but he will always win a response to the works of Bach, Beethoven and Schumann. I don't care where he goes, as long as he shows intellectual grasp in his interpretations."

Speaking of certain rules he follows in his program-making, Mr. Levitzki remarked that he seeks first of all continuity and balance; but he pointed out that these are ineffective without contrast, while contrast itself is a bothersome thing to attain, except at the risk of a disagreeable clash of some kind. He declared that he could not under any circumstances permit pieces to stand together on a program, if they represented a helterskelter agglomeration of keys. "I will not maintain," he conceded, "that the works on a program of mine must all be in what are technically known as related tonalities, yet I insist that there must be a connection of a sort between the keys of numbers that are performed as a group."

Intellect and Temperament

Passing from consideration of programs, he took up a train of thought from the starting-point of that phrase, "intellectual grasp," which he had just used. "Music," said he, "has its definite and palpable side and its abstract and emotional side. It is at the same time a branch of study which can be mastered by the intellect, and a form of expression which is controlled only by an inborn gift. Now we have many examples of the intellectual talent, of the person who understands all there is to know about the concrete manipulation of music; he can be a remarkable person and serviceable to art, although we are apt to call him cold. We have, too, a great many examples of the temperamental talent, of the person who is narrow, perhaps, in his thinking processes, but wonderful in his spontaneous reactions. Lastly, we have the rare combination of the intellectual and the temperamental, appearing possibly once in 20 years. This person, who blends the two qualities in fair proportions, best represents what we mean when we use the word artist."

"We have the same disparity among composers. We have the man who writes music mathematically, and we have the one from under whose hand music flows, he himself hardly realizing how. We have more composers in the first division, I believe, than in the second, more who understand all about the sonata form than who are acquainted with humanity and who feel the meaning of its struggles. I need not go on to observe the greatest composers are those who combine the two characteristics, nor need I bring in Beethoven as illustrating the combination. In review of the whole matter, I should say of a performer, that he can make an impression on the world when possessing only one of the two means of address, either the intellectual or the emotional; but I should say of a composer, that if he is without a fair proportion of both means, he has little chance to achieve a lasting success."

Bach and Haydn

"I know that Bach is sometimes referred to as a man who had comparatively small familiarity with the joys and sorrows of his fellow-beings; I consider it a mistake, nevertheless, to regard him as merely calculative and intellectual. He had, for one thing, a deep religious feeling which appeals to all people, no matter what their type of faith. Besides that, he had romantic disposition, and in his music a listener can commune with nature. If you want an example of a composer whose music has the intellectual and methodical emphasis, I would name Haydn rather than Bach. Who established the sonata form, which all the composers of the nineteenth century depended upon, and which composers of today could not do without, but Haydn?" There were sonatas, I grant you, before he wrote; but the three-movement sonata form, the form which underlies all modern instrumental composition, was Haydn's idea."

Such was the pianist's enthusiasm for classic reference and illustration, that the interviewer was tempted to bring a contrast into the talk and he yielded to the impulse by asking about this attitude toward the newer writers of piano music. "I would like," Mr. Levitzki answered, "to correct the impression, if anybody has it, that I take a keen interest in what composers are doing today, save possibly in what certain ultra-moderns and futurists are doing in the way of exalting ugliness. I should hope, indeed, that I did not shut myself up with the past. I have not, I admit, included many recent works in the programs of my recitals; and the reason is twofold. In the first place, I re-

fuse to play music solely for the season that it is new and that the dutiful thing is to perform whatever my contemporaries happen to think fit to publish. In the second place, I find that present-day composers are doing their best work not for the piano but for the orchestra, or for groups of chamber music instruments. Run through any list of men who have written music in the last 25 years, and you will observe that as a rule the works they have done for the piano are their weaker ones. I am more interested in the contents of a piece of music than in its period. I want to give the public only what is greatest, regardless of date."

ROBLES AND HIS INCA OPERA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

If present plans do not miscarry, New York City may shortly experience the opportunity of hearing an Inca opera. Already, owing to the efforts of the Peruvian composer and investigator, Daniel Alomia Robles, and the well-known Spanish-American poet, Enrique Bustamante, several of the larger North American cities have heard lectures upon the music of the sun worshippers and perhaps seen some of the queer instruments that have been unearthed by the long investigations of Señor Robles. This is, in fact, the twenty-fifth year of his researches, which have yielded rare musical fruits.

Among Señor Robles' most notable services to the science of music, as well as to its folklore, have been his discovery of the tonality of Incas music, and his restoration of a vast number of folk songs. He proved that the Inca scale was of the five-note form, bringing forth no less than 700 of the sun worshippers' songs, including the famous hymn to the sun which Parisian authorities declared the best extant example of exotic music.

In 1914 Señor Robles founded an academy of music at Arequipa, which has since graduated a worthy list of pupils who are helping to carry on his work. Some three years ago, in the company of his wife and of the poet Bustamante, Robles set out upon a large tour, to spread a knowledge of the Incas' music among the peoples of the world. He has traveled through all the Spanish-American republics, making detailed studies of his chosen theme; he has given lectures before the University of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and in the City of Boston, and is now engaged upon a tour of other North American institutions of learning. Out of these 25 years of research has grown his opera, "Illa Cori," which is founded almost literally upon an important episode in the history of the sun worshippers. It is at the same time a branch of study which can be mastered by the intellect, of the person who understands all there is to know about the concrete manipulation of music; he can be a remarkable person and serviceable to art, although we are apt to call him cold. We have, too, a great many examples of the temperamental talent, of the person who is narrow, perhaps, in his thinking processes, but wonderful in his spontaneous reactions. Lastly, we have the rare combination of the intellectual and the temperamental, appearing possibly once in 20 years. This person, who blends the two qualities in fair proportions, best represents what we mean when we use the word artist.

"As to the plot of the opera, it is more or less of the conventional sort, allowing free scope for color, exotic effect and grandiose splendor. It relates to the war waged by Huayna Capac against the imperialistic invaders of the Land of the Sun. His queen, Illa Cori (whence comes the name of the opera) invokes the god for his success in arms, surrounded by a chorus of virgins and priests. At the conclusion of this scene the composer makes use of the hymn to the sun that has been preserved from generation to generation by the Inca tribes. "O sumac yaya Inti! Oh, beautiful father Sun!" Into this struggle is woven a tale of rivalry in love, of wild vengeance.

As the result of his two and a half decades of studies, Sr. Robles has gathered important material relating to history, archeology and music, which will gradually be published, no doubt to the enrichment of our scant knowledge of so fertile a field. At present he is in New York City, whence he will soon resume his educational tour.

BIRMINGHAM ORCHESTRA

Birmingham, England, which has toiled for years with the idea of forming a permanent orchestra, has now taken a definite step in that highly desirable direction. The chief lack of this important city is the provision of a proper concert hall. In the meantime the Town Hall has to serve, with the alternative of the Theater Royal for Sunday concerts. The present intention is to form a permanent orchestra of some 40 or 50 leading players, to act as nucleus, capable of augmentation for symphonic purposes. Some 50 concerts are planned, six or eight of which only will be symphony concerts, when 30 additional players will be engaged. This arrangement may hardly be called ideal, especially as it is hinted that one or two "principals" for the symphony concerts may be introduced from other towns. Saturday and Sunday popular concerts will be the mainstay of the new orchestra. It is proposed to appoint a business manager to devote his whole time to the affairs of the organization. This is a much better arrangement than to place the concerts in the hands of one of the local music dealers, whose private interests often conflict with those of their public. Birmingham is certainly to be commended on taking the course it has, and not leaving it to private enterprise to supply the local musical needs. Some disappointment will be felt at the smallness of the proposed permanent part of the orchestra; but perhaps after a first year it will be augmented to full symphony strength.

FESTIVALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There was a rushing season of competition festivals in the British Isles during May and early June. Between 30 and 40 of them have been duly recorded in the School Music Review. Ireland and Wales have all shared in their delights.

A festival service of an entirely different order, approximating more closely to the famous triennial festivals of previous days, was held at Lincoln Cathedral, Dr. Bennett conducting.

Dvořák's "Stabat Mater" was the principal work, but the program included Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and Parry's "Bliss Pair of Sirens," also an organ solo by Dr. Wilson of the Manchester Cathedral. The orchestra numbered 58, including players from London, and the large choir was drawn chiefly from the local musical societies. Miss Phyllis Lett was the leading soloist.

The Dublin Feis Ceoil held its twenty-fourth meeting, covering a period of five days, and the standard was well maintained, despite the unhappy state of things prevailing in the Irish capital and the consequent falling off in the number of entries. Crowded audiences and great enthusiasm prevailed at most of the meetings in the Antient Concert Rooms. Dr. Terry, Mr. Gregory Hastings, and Mr. Arthur Caterell were adjudicators. Violinists made a good show, but there was an unexpected falling off in the Irish pipe section, only three candidates putting in an appearance.

THE HOME FORUM

Demonstration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONG-CONTINUED usage, together with oft-repeated changes, have so modified the original meaning of many words, in the English, as well as in other languages, that many of them are now employed to convey concepts which were not even vaguely implied when they were first coined. Words being but symbols of thought, it must be plainly evident that the sense in which they are used must be thoroughly understood before the exact meaning of a writer of any given sentence can be accurately interpreted. Because the human concept of words is material, both in origin and usage, that concept can never become spiritualized, though, to be sure, it does take on a higher and higher meaning as our thinking becomes more Christ-like. Words also may serve to point the way to the one Mind, or answer as a means toward a common end—that of enabling us to convey to each other, in this present state of things, what we are led to accept as consciousness.

Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer of Christian Science, on page 35 of her work, "Retrospection and Introspection," writes of the first book copyrighted by her dealing with this Science. She says: "It was so new—the basis it laid down for physical and moral health was so hopelessly original, and men were so unfamiliar with the subject—that I did not venture upon its publication until later, having learned that the merits of Christian Science must be proven before a work on this subject could be profitably published." She proved to herself and many others the ever-availability and practicability of Christian Science, but found an obstacle in the use of material terms for stating this teaching. Of this she writes on pages 114 and 115 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Apart from the usual opposition to everything new, the one great obstacle to the reception of that spirituality, through which the understanding of Mind-science comes, is the inadequacy of material terms for metaphysical statements, and the consequent difficulty of so expressing metaphysical ideas as to make them comprehensible to any reader, who has not personally demonstrated Christian Science as brought forth in my discovery."

In the light of her clear understanding of what properly constituted the practice of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy never was tempted to explain evil, and the objectification of this false sense, matter, and her teaching eliminates scientifically the belief of a supposed evil cause and its effect. She steadfastly refused to deviate from pure, unadulterated metaphysics—from divine Principle. She saw,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, MONITOR.

An INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to use and receive all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PEPPED SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year... \$9.00 Six Months... \$4.50
Three Months... \$3.00 One Month... 75c
Single copies 3 cents
Five cents at news stands.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** from any particular news stand where it is not now sold, may do so by sending a telegram to the Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES
EUROPEAN: Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN: 503 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 235 Geary Street, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALIAN: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Building, Adderley Street, Capetown.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 711A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 1107 Geary Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by

**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY**
Boston, U. S. A.
Sole publishers of
all authorized Christian Science literature.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
DES HERAULT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HERAULT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.**

clearly that negation could never be explained from the basis of the absolute and unchanging. Thus she illustrated the utter falsity of both evil and matter as nothingness in much the same way that darkness must be scientifically classified—as the absence of light. In fact, it cannot be rationally explained in any other way. If one has no sense of what light really is, how, it may well be asked, could he be expected to come to understand the negativity of that which is termed darkness?

It is for this reason that Mrs. Eddy has chosen a novel method of using the word demonstration. In arithmetic, algebra, and geometry we are always asked to prove that a certain proposition is correct, or capable of a scientific solution. In Christian Science we are asked, and are enabled, to prove the absolute aliness of divine Mind and its infinite idea, man, thus proving away that which falsely comes to us as consciousness viz., unreality, or matter, sin, disease, and discord. This is brought about through the operation of the actual, spiritual law. We are asked to prove not only, for instance, why one plus one are not three, or four, but why the product must always be inevitably just exactly two. Spiritual understanding alone is able to discern the invariable, constant, and absolute—the true idea. By means of exact or right thinking, there is seen to be but one imitable Mind, one infinite consciousness, the Mind which made and maintains all that really is, from the infinitesimal to infinity.

When, for instance, a claim of sickness comes to us for acceptance as consciousness, and yet we know with absolute certainty that it is not right, what is it, it may be asked, which informs us that this sickness is a mistake? Can it be possible that the so-called mind which so persistently and insidiously is striving to have itself accepted as consciousness, but which never was, and can never be consciousness, is in any way aiding us to uncover its own gross deceit and ignorance? No, this would be expecting it to give out information which would ultimate in its own annihilation. When then, we are led to discover any of the falsities of this so-called mind, it is solely and only because we are being guided and actuated by the Mind, divine Principle, "which was also in Christ Jesus," reflected by him. If this was not so, then there would indeed be no hope at all for us in this present state of experience. The same Mind which enables us to detect the erroneous and untrue, is the only Mind which can aid us in proving, or demonstrating, that the false so-called mind is a liar, and the father of it."

Demonstration then, according to Christian Science, is the practical application of that ceaseless, uninterrupted message which comes from Mind to man, by which man is enabled to prove with scientific certainty, for himself, and others, not only that that which is uncovered to him as a mistake, is a mistake, but also the reason as to why this is so. The false evidence, which for untold centuries has been persistently clamoring to be accepted as of, and in, God, good, in the light of Christian Science, is no longer seen and feared as it has been—it is recognized and proven to be but a false claim, a delusion which must be cast out of thought. This is what Mrs. Eddy means by demonstration—the act of proving, by means of indisputable evidence, through revelation, spiritual discernment, reason, and infallible proof, what is, and always must be, true about creation man in the image and likeness of God; that creation, or idea, is everpresently one with Him, and that therefore that which the so-called human mind terms creation, mortality, is not, and never can be, the handiwork of the one and only Mind there is. We prove Emmanuel, "God with us," by acknowledging no other than this one God—by putting off that which claims to be, by means of that which really is. This is indeed demonstration.

This Grandmother

"My thoughts dwell lovingly on this grandmother, Nicolas Grant Stott," writes Dr. Anna R. Shaw, in "The Story of a Pioneer," "for she was a remarkable woman, with a dauntless soul and progressive ideas far in advance of her time. She was one of the first Unitarians in England, and years before any thought of woman suffrage entered the minds of her country-women she refused to pay tithes to the support of the Church of England—an action which precipitated a long-drawn-out conflict between her and the law. In those days it was customary to assess tithes on every pane of glass in a window, and a portion of the money thus collected went to the support of the Church. Year after year my intrepid grandmother refused to pay these assessments, and year after year she sat pensively upon her doorstep, watching articles of her furniture being sold for money to pay her tithes. It must have been an impressive picture, and it was one with which the community became thoroughly familiar, as the determined old lady never won her fight and never abandoned it. She had at least the comfort of public sympathy, for she was by far the most popular woman in the countryside. Her neighbors admired her courage; perhaps they appreciated still more what she did for them, for she spent all her leisure in the homes of the very poor, mending their clothing and teaching them to sew. Also, she left behind her a path of cleanliness as definite as the line of foam that follows a ship; for it soon became known among her protégées that Nicolas Stott was as much opposed to dirt as she was to the payment of tithes."

"The Seals of Home"

Though feet leave now the long familiar track
And walk in strange new ways,
The fellowship of labor past, the share
Of mingled toll to come.
The purpose and the love and hope
are there
These be the seals of Home.

—John Brainerd Capper.

must know that my master is what they call a naturalist, and much visited by people of that turn, who often put him on whimsical experiments, such as putting me in a tub of water to try if I can swim, etc.; and twice in the year I am carried to the grocer's to be weighed. . . Upon these occasions I am placed in the scale on my back, where I sprawl about to the great diversion of the shopkeeper's children. These matters displease me; but there is

your eye. In all the devious tracings the course of a sailing-ship leaves upon the white paper of a chart she is always aiming for that one little spot—maybe a small island in the ocean, a single headland upon the long coast of a continent, a lighthouse on a bluff, or simply the peaked form of a mountain like an ant heap afloat upon the waters. But if you have sighted it on the expected bearing, then that Landfall is good.—From "The Mirror of the Sea," by Joseph Conrad.

Pictures in Colonial Virginia

Pictures in Colonial Virginia ran largely to portraits, but there are a goodly number of prints mentioned in that opened on us the bay of Yedo. Up early, to see and to study, the first living things to refresh our long-ocean-worn eyes were the men of the island of Nippon. . . What queer boats! What queer oars, or sculls! What queer-looking sails, or mats! Boats can hardly blow over such broad-cast boats. Nobody rows; everybody sculls; and they scull with one oar, two, three, four, five, six,—as many as need be for the boat or junk. —and they scull as fast as they could row in such heavy and clumsy boats. . .

The first day an American spends in Europe, say in England (I speak for myself), is a great day, if not the greatest, of his life. The beautifully green fields, the hedges, the cottages, etc., bewitch him. But this first day in this Eastern Asia does not exactly bewitch so much. . . The livery of a trading company's boatman, sent out to escort home a passenger by the steamer—what was it, think you? A little turban on the head, . . . a yellow sash girdle, over blue nankin trousers, running into straw shoes! Was not this a novel livery? Can any of the grandees of Hyde Park, or of the Central Park, come quite up to this great swell? Then numerous police or custom-house boats crowded around us. . . Some of them had on baskets for bonnets, or hats, made of straw or bamboo; others, with heads wrapped up in handkerchiefs; others, with nothing on their heads but their cues, not pig-tails of Chinese magnificence, but short pipe-stem cues, on the top of the crown. A hundred boats, as usual, were clamorous and greedy for one passenger, and hundreds of hands were ready to grab every trunk and carpet-bag.—New York as well as Yokohama life, you will add. The arrival of a Pacific mail steamer from California is a great event in Yokohama, and soon the ship was full of Europeans, to see and to study what was going on. James Brooks in "A Seven Months' Run."

Nothing But Sky

Today I want the sky.
The tops of the high hills,
Above the last man's house,
His hedges, and his cows,
Where, if I will, I look
Down even on sheep and rook,
And of all things that move
See buzzards only above:—
Past all trees, past furze
And thorn, where naught deters
The desire of the eye
For sky, nothing but sky.

—Edward Thomas.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

Most Virginia portraits of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries are of men, as there were no painters in Virginia during those years, and many more men than women went "home" and had the opportunity of sitting to English artists. . .

Bridges was painting in Virginia for years, and a large number of portraits done by him have been preserved. His women are graceful and attractive and generally wear the popular single curl drawn over one shoulder. In 1738 he rented a house in Williamsburg which he doubtless made his headquarters. In 1740 he was employed to paint the King's arms for the Courthouse at Caroline County. . .

In

1757

Washington

ordered

from

London

"neat Landskip 3 feet by 2½ inches." A landscape "after Claude Lorrain" was sent him.

Colonel John Tabb, of Elizabeth City, according to his inventory made in 1762, had one dozen prints in frames, and John Pleasants, Cumberland, 1765, "The Ten Seasons," valued at five pounds, and "a prospect of Philadelphia," at eight shillings. George Johnston, Fairfax County, 1767, left two unframed paintings valued at four pounds each, Sir Hogarth prints, and a family portrait. Hogarth's pictures were in at least one other house in the colony. In a fragment of a letter preserved in the Jones Papers, Colonel Thomas Jones requested his brother, who was studying abroad, to buy him some more Hogarths in London and gave him a list of those he already had. They were "Midnight Conversation," "The Rake's Progress," "The Roast Beef of Old England," and "as well as can be made out—"Marriage à la Mode."—Mary Newton in "Colonial Virginia."

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth \$3.00
Ouse sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper 3.00

Fine leather, stiff cover (same paper) and size as cloth edition 4.00

Morocco pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) 5.00

Lovant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) 6.00

Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

The Arrival at Yokohama

Something new! Everything new, at last! Under your word now, how everything in this world seems upside down, and down-side up! I feel very likely, may just like, the Boston Yankee, who first saw Boston, and felt his rural ideas revolving within his head, and I act more like Ben Franklin, the printer, when he first turned up in Philadelphia, with both eyes as open as saucers, munching his roll, staring at and astounded by everything. Long and long ago, after traveling over many lands, I was sure I had reached



"Highland Stream," by J. Carlson

Photograph, Peter A. Juley, New York.

Timothy the Tortoise to Miss Mulso

From the border under the fruit wall

Aug. 21, 1784.

Most respectable lady.—Your letter gave me great satisfaction, being the first that ever I was honored with. It is my wish to answer you in your own way; but I never could make a verse in my life, so you must be contented with plain prose. Having seen but little of this great world, conversed but little and read less, I feel myself at a loss how to entertain so intelligent a correspondent. Unless you let me write about myself, my answer will be very short indeed. Know then that I am an American, and was born . . . in the Province of Virginia in the midst of a savanna . . . Here I spent my youthful days among my relatives with much satisfaction, and saw around me many venerable kinsmen. . . Happy should I have been in the enjoyment of my native climate and the society of my friends had not a sea-boy, who was wandering about to see what he could pick up, surprised me as I was sunning myself under a bush, and whipping me into his wallet, carried me aboard his ship. The circumstances of our voyage are not worthy a recital; I only remember that the rippling of the water against the sides of our vessel as we sailed along was a very lulling and composing sound, which served to soothe my slumbers as I lay in the hold. We had a short voyage, and came to anchor on the coast of England in the harbor of Chichester. In that city my kidnapper sold me for a half a crown to a country gentleman, who came up to attend an election. I was immediately packed in a hand basket, and carried, slung by the servant's side, to their place of abode. As they rode very hard for forty miles, and I had never been on horseback before, I found myself somewhat giddy from my airy jaunt. My purchaser, who was a great humorist, after showing me to some of his neighbors and giving me the name of Timothy, took little further notice of me; so I fell under the care of his lady, a benevolent woman, whose humane attentions extended to the means of her retainers. With this gentlewoman I remained almost forty years, living in a little walled-in court in the front of her house, and enjoying much quiet and as much satisfaction as I could expect without society. At last . . . I became the property of my present master, due me out of my winter retreat, and, packing me in a deal box, jumbled me 80 miles in post-chaises to my present place of abode. I was sore shaken by this expedition, which was the worst journey I ever experienced. In my present situation I enjoy many advantages—such as the range of an extensive garden, affording a variety of sun and shade, and abounding in lettuces, poppies, kidney beans and many other salubrious and delectable herbs and plants, and especially with a great choice of delicate gooseberries. But still at times I miss my good old mistress, whose grave and regular deportment suited best with my disposition. For you

I Heard a Brooklet Gushing

I heard a brooklet gushing From its rocky fountain near, Down into the valley rushing, So fresh and wondrous clear.

I know not what came o'er me, Nor who the counsel gave;

But I must hasten downward,

All with my pilgrim-stave.

Amidst the tuneful choir,

With flying fingers touched the lyre."

For my part I see no wit in the application; nor whence the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Profitable Mystery of Coal

SOMEWHAT more than ordinary significance attaches to the controversy that has been going on in Scranton, Pennsylvania, at the hearings this week before the Federal Anthracite Mine Commission. Although the question nominally before that commission is one of wages for the mine workers, the real question, to judge from the developments of the last day or two, is whether a commission, sitting with government authority in the interests of the whole people, shall tell the people frankly what it discovers to be the facts about the methods of those who control the coal business of the country, or shall allow those facts to be kept scrupulously under cover. That there should be any real question of this kind is really an astounding thing, in view of all the circumstances. A large portion of the public has long been enduring what amounts to positive hardship with respect to the prices which they have been forced to pay, or with respect to their ability to obtain anthracite at any price. For a long time the suspicion has appeared to be quite general that those who control the supply of coal have used the power which has come to them through the wide-ranging organization of their trade to make the price to the consumer far greater than it should be, by rights, and the exactions and restrictions in connection with deliveries unfairly advantageous to the dealers. For years there has been a feeling amongst consumers that the price of coal has been raised unwarrantedly, with only the most inadequate excuses. There has been a feeling that even the increases that have seemed plausible, following increased grants of wages to mine workers, have not been apportioned with fairness to the consumers' interests; that, indeed, a fraction of a dollar per ton of advance in wages to mine workers has been made the excuse for three to five times the same amount per ton in additional prices to the men and women who use the coal.

Now, at these Scranton hearings, the mine workers, seeking to make out a case for better wages, discuss the methods of the coal operators in a way that goes far to justify all the suspicions which consumers have been laboring under for years past. The mine workers declare that the anthracite industry "has been organized into a huge combination, a monopoly very similar in structure to an octopus. Its head and body are a very small group of banking interests. Its entwining arms are seven railway systems, which control, at their extremities, the anthracite mining operations of the country." The mine workers declare also that "a well-defined process exists by which the profits of the anthracite industry are successfully concealed, while the high prices are explained by apparent high costs." They declare that transportation costs are inflated, and written into the cost of anthracite in such a manner as to bridge the gap between the actual mining cost and the high prices to the consuming public. This financial policy, they say, has furnished a basis for extensive watering of the capital employed in the industry; it has furnished large returns as interest on bonded indebtedness; but more than anything else, it serves, they declare, to blind the public in its long-continued effort to find the real reason why the price of coal is so high.

In such assertions as these, seriously put forth at a public hearing against those who have in their hands the control of a commodity which is regarded as a necessity for the entire people of the country, one might reasonably expect to find a warrant for the very amplest publicity with respect to what the accused factors have to say in defense or explanation of their own position. What one does find, however, is this, that the coal operators, through their representatives at the hearing, have offered strong opposition not only to the submission to the public of the seven specific exhibits of the mine workers, dealing with the alleged monopolistic control and profiteering in the anthracite industry during the last five years, but also opposition to any public argument or discussion of the advisability of the presentation of the figures and evidence in connection with these exhibits. One finds a persistent effort on the part of the mine owners to withhold from the public all figures of every sort which might show the revenue and income of the coal companies. Of course, this attitude goes almost as far as the mine workers' allegations to show that the suspicions of the public with respect to the propriety and justice of the methods of carrying on the coal business in this country are more or less well founded. If the coal operators are doing business in a fair way, and without impropriety, why are they afraid to tell the public about it? Private business may require its fair measure of privacy, in ordinary circumstances; but the circumstances now surrounding the handling of the country's coal supply have ceased to be ordinary. They have become in a high degree peculiar. They suggest an inference that relatively small groups of men have manipulated themselves into such a position that they can virtually take the people of the country by the throat, and work their will upon them, by force of the popular need for what these groups have it in their power to give or to withhold.

This is a far larger matter than a mere affair of business. A great idea is at stake, namely, the question whether any right of private property in such a commodity as coal—a right, by the way, which is derived from the people—shall be allowed to become the basis for exploiting the people, and depriving them of all power of redress. Business of all kinds has reached a high degree of organization in the United States. Manifestly the coal business has been highly organized, even beyond many other great industries. Like others, it is proving that the more highly business in necessary commodities is organized, the more certainly does the average consumer suffer from the effects of such organization. Yet the very fact that a special commission of the federal government is now considering the coal situation indicates that the popular interest in the matter requires to be defined and protected. That is surely the theory on the

basis of which the Amalgamated Mine Commission is taking testimony. Yet how can it ever give assurance of protecting the public interest if it does not insist on the fullest publicity for every phase of the situation which it is now called upon to consider? "Corruption there must be," said Mr. Gladstone, on one occasion, "wherever there is not the utmost publicity." The great English statesman was speaking particularly of politics when he made that statement, but his words apply with equal force to the complicated relations of big business and the public. The consistent efforts of the coal operators, in their public relationships of late, to withhold or to cover the facts with respect to the coal business, and the measure and manner of their profits from it, is far from reassuring. They could better their position by reasonable frankness. So far as their refusal stands in the way of a complete understanding of the situation, however, it should be brushed aside. There is a larger interest at stake than even that of the groups that control the coal supply. That larger interest must be safeguarded. To this end, it is time that the facts about the coal business were fully disclosed. More than that, even, it is high time that business in this country should accustom itself to the free air of publicity rather than to continue in the stifling atmosphere of secrecy and stealth. Any attempt to cover or to hide the methods by which a necessary commodity is supplied to the people of the country is in itself ample reason why those methods should be fully disclosed.

France and Alsace-Lorraine

FRANCE is not finding it all plain sailing in her redeemed provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. It is not that the Alsatians and the Lorrainers are not intensely loyal to France; neither is it that France is unwilling to meet the wishes of her new citizens to the utmost of her ability. Any difficulties that there may be in transforming the land beyond the Vosges from a Prussian Reichsland to a French province arises simply from circumstances, to secure control of which will call for patience on both sides. The truth of the matter is that there is a strong tendency, both in France and in Alsace-Lorraine, to overlook the fact that the Germans were in occupation of the provinces for nearly fifty years; that, during that time, they did their utmost to bring about the Germanization of the people and the country; and that, although both Alsatians and Lorrainers resisted these efforts with remarkable tenacity and still more remarkable success, nevertheless, in a thousand different ways, they have come to accept the German method of doing things.

Thus, the population, even today, is, to a very considerable extent, German. The language is partly German and partly French. For nearly fifty years the streams of trade have set toward Germany rather than toward France. Germany saw to that. The development of the railway system alone is sufficient to secure such a bias. Then, in addition to these quite basic questions, the French administration in Alsace-Lorraine has had to face the problem of transferring the possessions of the inhabitants, which exist in the form of German marks, into the French franc. This is by no means a simple matter. Hasty action would result in tremendous losses, owing to the difference in exchange between the two countries, and yet any long-drawn-out delay is bound to produce questioning, as to the why and the wherefore of it from loyal Alsatians and Lorrainers who desire nothing better than to settle down, as rapidly as may be, as citizens of France with French institutions, as far as possible, around them.

Both parties, however, would do well to advance with caution. Now that there is an opportunity for placing the two administrations side by side, it is coming to be seen that, in many instances, the German system is very much superior to the French. Take for example the financial service. This used to be carried on with a small personnel which cost less than 1,000,000 francs a year. Now the same service costs 3,000,000 francs, and the Alsatians and Lorrainers are, not unnaturally, very doubtful as to the wisdom of making the change in method. As one of the deputies from Alsace explained in the French Chamber recently, the old system of accountancy was simple and, as a good Frenchman he did not hesitate to say that he preferred it to the costly methods of accountancy adopted by the French officials, methods which dated from the time of Louis Philippe. He and his colleagues pressed the point, therefore, that no alteration to the detriment of Alsace should be made, but that, on the contrary, France should be willing to be influenced by Alsace in those features of the old régime that are praiseworthy.

Such a position is, of course, quite evidently reasonable. Alsace and Lorraine have a great deal to learn from France, but France, on the other hand, has many things that she may learn with profit from Alsace and Lorraine. The criticism, sometimes made, of which one Alsatian deputy so strongly complained, namely, "If you do not like French methods, go to the other side of the Rhine," is, of course, as absurd as it is unworthy. They suggest an inference that relatively small groups of men have manipulated themselves into such a position that they can virtually take the people of the country by the throat, and work their will upon them, by force of the popular need for what these groups have it in their

influence. This is a far larger matter than a mere affair of business. A great idea is at stake, namely, the question whether any right of private property in such a commodity as coal—a right, by the way, which is derived from the people—shall be allowed to become the basis for exploiting the people, and depriving them of all power of redress. Business of all kinds has reached a high degree of organization in the United States. Manifestly the coal business has been highly organized, even beyond many other great industries. Like others, it is proving that the more highly business in necessary commodities is organized, the more certainly does the average consumer suffer from the effects of such organization. Yet the very fact that a special commission of the federal government is now considering the coal situation indicates that the popular interest in the matter requires to be defined and protected. That is surely the theory on the

basis of which the Amalgamated Mine Commission is taking testimony. Yet how can it ever give assurance of protecting the public interest if it does not insist on the fullest publicity for every phase of the situation which it is now called upon to consider? "Corruption there must be," said Mr. Gladstone, on one occasion, "wherever there is not the utmost publicity." The great English statesman was speaking particularly of politics when he made that statement, but his words apply with equal force to the complicated relations of big business and the public. The consistent efforts of the coal operators, in their public relationships of late, to withhold or to cover the facts with respect to the coal business, and the measure and manner of their profits from it, is far from reassuring. They could better their position by reasonable frankness. So far as their refusal stands in the way of a complete understanding of the situation, however, it should be brushed aside. There is a larger interest at stake than even that of the groups that control the coal supply. That larger interest must be safeguarded. To this end, it is time that the facts about the coal business were fully disclosed. More than that, even, it is high time that business in this country should accustom itself to the free air of publicity rather than to continue in the stifling atmosphere of secrecy and stealth. Any attempt to cover or to hide the methods by which a necessary commodity is supplied to the people of the country is in itself ample reason why those methods should be fully disclosed.

One interesting observation to be made in connection with the resumption of immigration through the port of New York is that the city itself seems to be gaining less rapidly in population from this source than was formerly the case. The expectation of a total population of over 6,000,000, to be revealed by the 1920 census, now proves to have been considerably in excess of the true figure. Apparently the explanation is to be found, in a large part at least, in the fact that newly arrived immigrants are now going to western cities much more numerously and more directly than of yore. To judge by what the official money-changer at the immigration station told a New York Times reporter the other day, immigrants now arriving at New York are going, for the most part, to the manufacturing centers of the middle west. Cities like Pittsburgh and Detroit are getting the larger proportion of them, as is shown by the census figures for middle western cities of this class. The coal mining and iron mining districts are getting large quotas, as well. According to the statements of this immigration official, also, the racial distribution of new immigrants is changing. For instance, Irish immigrants are now going into the northwest, particularly Oregon, whereas it was not so very many years ago when Massachusetts and the North Atlantic states got the greater proportion of this class of newcomers. More aliens than ever before are going across to California. So it appears that the conditions, which by reason of immigration have for years tended to differentiate the Atlantic seaboard states from the northwest and Pacific regions, are gradually diffusing themselves westward. The diffusion bids fair to go on rather more gradually for the whole country than it did for the most easterly section, but that it will eventually be complete seems beyond question.

There is all the more argument in all this for every worthy process of Americanization. No matter how gradual the diffusion, it is likely to proceed rapidly enough to make the Americanization process sufficiently difficult. What the country has learned during and since the war about its alien population shows only too clearly, that it has already much to do to bring itself abreast of the problem that has devolved upon it out of the immigration of the years preceding the war. There is imperative need that the business of catching up be attended to, but the country should realize at the same time that the problem itself is expanding as the effort to meet it expands. Nobody can study the immigration figures of the present, the war years, and the ten or twenty years preceding the outbreak of the war, without realizing the vital need of the United States to bring the incoming alien crowds into sympathetic accord with the fundamental American idea. Only by intelligent, widespread, and unremitting effort toward this end can that great idea be carried forward.

About Leamington

THERE is only one word which adequately describes Leamington, the Warwickshire holiday resort, where the parliamentary committee of the British Trades Union Congress met recently, and that is "pleasant." Leamington is preeminently a pleasant place. It is pleasant in summer, it is pleasant in winter, and it is pleasant at all other times. Leamington makes no pretensions to antiquity, though indeed, if it desired to, it might make out a very good case. Was not Leamington Priors, so called to distinguish it from Leamington Hastings, an estate of Roger de Montgomerie in the Conqueror's time? And was it not then certified to contain "two Hides and two Mills"? More than that, even before the Conqueror, it was the freehold of Oliuinus, father of Turchil de Warwick, and it can, of course, like most other places of the kind in England, trace its history, generally through ownership, from knights to canons, from canons to bishops, from bishops to monks, from monks, at the dissolution of the monasteries, to the Crown, and from the Crown back again to knights, in this case the noble house of Dudley.

The Leamington, however, which thus changed hands so often, had not much in common with the Leamington of today, with its broad, shady streets, its large, roomy houses, and little or nothing within its borders with much more than a hundred years to its credit. Leamington, however, is quite content to leave antiquity to its near neighbor Warwick, for Warwick has indeed enough for both. It is quite content to be the "center of England," and to be distinguished, far and near, for its pleasantness.

Then, Leamington is particularly convenient as a sight-seeing center. Replete with every kind of modern convenience, it issues an invitation to all the world to stay at Leamington and "visit Shakespeare's country." For this, of course, is one of its great attractions. Little more than eight miles away, along the road through Warwick's Stratford itself, and all the well-known and well-loved region round about, Shakespeare's country, moreover, does not confine its interest to Shakespeare. But a few miles to the north of Leamington is the city of the three steeples, Coventry, and nearer still is Kenilworth, whilst but a few miles to the southeast, on the road to London, is Banbury with its historic cross and cakes.

Rings on her fingers
And bells on her toes,
She shall have music
Wherever she goes.

But to come back to Leamington, as so many do, quite gladly, after a long day's sight-seeing; as Dickens, no doubt, did when he and Phiz visited the town in 1847; as, no doubt, did Thackeray, who also knew Leamington well, and as Nathaniel Hawthorne undoubtedly did, in

the days when he was writing about Warwickshire, and living at No. 10 Lansdowne Crescent. Dickens' visit, of course, finds record in the sojourn there of Mr. Domby. Was it not Mr. Carker who "strode beyond the town, and reentered it by a pleasant walk where there was a deep shade of leafy trees and where there were a few benches here and there for those who chose to rest"? The guide books identify this with Linden Walk, and another authority with Holly Walk. But, whichever it may be, it is certainly Leamington. For the impressions which most people must bring away with them from Leamington are surely just these, "pleasant walks," "deep shade of leafy trees," and "benches." The parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress could not well have chosen more pleasant surroundings amidst which to hold its conference.

Editorial Notes

THERE is something touching in the proposal, now in a fair way toward realization, of establishing permanent ties of a friendly nature between the war-scarred towns of France and English cities that have expressed a desire to sponsor them. The work of the league founded in England for promoting such ties may well prove an important element in cementing international friendships. It may, no doubt, safely be left to French imagination to maneuver adroitly around the minor perils of joint nomenclature, which forms an interesting feature of the plan. The first union thus effected, Mezières-la-Manche, is a complete success. It is pronounceable and gracefully alliterative. But skill may be required to ward off catastrophe should French names have Worcester, Southampton, Rotherham, Warwick, or even monosyllabic Hull, as yoke-fellows.

WITH all due deference to the poet, name unknown, one feels the time has come to bring his verse up to date. The well-known lines come to mind—

Oh, the brave old Duke of York, with a hundred thousand men,
He marched them up to the top of the hill and he marched them down again,

which might well now be remodeled as—

Oh, the new young Duke of York with his valiant flying men,
He went with them to the top of the clouds and then he came down again.

In Hyde Park, at the trooping of the colors, the thousand men who presumably would have been marched up to the top of Constitution Hill by the old Duke assembled of their own free will to cheer the young Duke, the duke of a few hours old, that morning having received the honor, and, as he rode up in his blue flying colors, shouts were raised, "Here comes the Duke of York," and hearty cheers greeted him. And so the old gives place to the new, but the end of the poem belongs to both, in common with less exalted persons:

And when they were up, they were up,
And when they were down, they were down,
And when they were only half way up, they were neither up nor down.

OTT and its possibilities recently put Mesopotamia in the forefront of commercial considerations. It was found that rich fields awaited only the capital and material to develop them, and these fields, it was argued, would be an asset of incalculable worth to the nation under whose control they should fall. To oil Mesopotamia is adding cotton, and if the prospects of the crops now springing up along the valley of the Tigris and the Euphrates can be depended on, a great future awaits it. Mesopotamia has not always been the barren plain it is today, for historical records show that many parts of the region in ancient times were brought under a high state of cultivation by means of irrigation.

THE appeal to enfranchised women in the United States not to vote at the coming presidential election, made by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, a former suffrage worker, will not meet with general approbation on the part of the new section of the electorate, judging from the slogan adopted by the National League of Women Voters, which calls upon women to get into the parties and vote. In fact, according to suffrage leaders, it is "foolish advice," and obedience to it would stultify their long struggle to achieve political freedom. If women have not yet full recognition in the political parties, they are achieving it, and their power for good will grow with exercise, so they believe. No good citizen, man or woman, has the right to shirk the duty of voting, and thinking woman suffragists are foremost in urging the intelligent use of the ballot.

THE story about the man who, in judging a shoveling contest, ruled that — was a good shoveler, though he was not what you would call a fancy shoveler, ought to be taken to heart by those who handle eggs and are charged with breaking \$25,000 worth a week in New York City alone. The handlers need not be fancy egg jugglers, but at least it would seem to be simple enough to handle cases of eggs without quite so much loss. Evidently the carelessness of freight handlers is not confined to stories. Of course, the eggs should be properly packed, but the individual should realize his responsibility in handling them.

ONE thing apparently is agreed upon by both the Republican and Democratic nominees for the presidency of the United States, and that is that each has great respect for the other's newspaper ability. Now that it seems assured that, whichever way the election goes, Americans will have an editor for President, it will be interesting to see how well he carries out an editor's precepts as to running a government.

IN COMPARING the number of arrests for drunkenness on the Fourth of July in the United States, under prohibition and in other years, it is but fair to remember that under the liquor régime people were not usually arrested for drunkenness unless they were practically helpless. Then, out of pity, they were taken to the police station and cared for at the expense of the sober citizens.